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Afghanistan	6,000 Pds.	Iraq	1,500	Norway	4,000 Mts.
America	19.5 Mts.	Irak	1,200	Peru	3,700 Bds.
Bahrain	6,600 Dm	Jordan	400 Bds.	Portugal	30 Bds.
Canada	C\$ 1.20	Korea	500	Qatar	4,500 Bds.
Cyprus	1,000 Pds.	Liberia	1,000	Rap. of Ireland	70 P.
Egypt	1,200 Dm	Malta	100	Saudi Arabia	100 L.
France	100 P.	Algeria	100 P.	Singapore	100 P.
Germany	2,200 D.M.	Uganda	100 P.	Tunisia	2,200 Sfr.
Greece	45 P.	Morocco	50 P.	U.S.	100 Dls.
Iceland	1,200 D.	Yemen	100 P.	Venezuela	100 Dls.
Iraq	1,500	Zambia	100 P.	Yugoslavia	120 D.
Iran	125 Bds.	Nigeria	100 P.		
Italy	120 K.				

ESTABLISHED 1887

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In the four months since Konstantin U. Chernenko became the Soviet leader, the Kremlin has settled into a hostile mood of a kind that has rarely been seen since the height of the Cold War three decades ago.

Recent weeks have seen a sharp turning inward, a withdrawal of ties with the West and a sort to something approaching rudeness in dealing with official visitors who have sought a return to civility and courtesy.

On the domestic front, too, there has been an ominous turn. As though the leadership felt it had nothing further to lose in its relations with the West, the man whose condition has engaged the anxieties of the world as much as that of any Russian, Andrei D. Sakharov, has been cut off from the vestigial contact with the outside world he had maintained through his wife, Yelena Bonner, since he was exiled to Gorki four and a half years ago.

Publicly, Mr. Chernenko and others in the leadership, including Foreign Minister Andrei Grromyko and Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, have attributed the worsening climate to the Reagan administration.

Little is known about the workings of the

Kremlin under Mr. Chernenko, but one view among Western diplomats is that the mood is at least something to the character of the new Soviet leader, a peasant's son from Siberia, who has shown over the years that he has strong instincts of the kind associated with the most conservative Russian leaders. Those instincts

temporarily chairmanship to a group of powerful party barons like Mr. Grromyko, each dominant in his policy domain. Western diplomats who have dealt with Mr. Grromyko over the years say they have never seen him so abrupt.

One view is that the 74-year-old foreign minister is the principal force behind the uncompromising Soviet posture. In this interpretation, Mr. Grromyko has assumed a decisive role in foreign affairs under Mr. Chernenko that he lacked under the three other party leaders he has served in his 27 years as foreign minister — Nikita S. Khrushchev, Leonid I. Brezhnev, and Mr. Andropov — and that he is using his pre-eminence within his policy domain to pinish the United States for allowing concerns over human rights, Afghanistan, and other issues to wreck detente, which provided some of the crowning moments of Mr. Grromyko's career.

The diplomats note that Mr. Chernenko is not well and that, like Mr. Andropov, he has already been glimpsed leaning on the arms of aides as he moves around the Kremlin. Western visitors say they have been struck by Mr. Chernenko's habit at meetings of reading through a written brief, then leaving almost all the talking to Mr. Grromyko.

Others say that even a physically debilitated man occupying the dominant post of general secretary of the Communist Party is in a position to set the mood, to block policies, to advance his friends and to draw power away from those in his inner circle. In this view, Mr. Chernenko almost certainly had a strong if not decisive voice on issues like the nuclear arms negotiations and nonparticipation in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

In his first days in power, he raised different expectations. Western leaders who met him after Mr. Andropov's funeral emphasized his cordiality and his references to the detente era in the 1970s, when Mr. Grromyko's principal aide, he traveled to the United States and became closely associated with the broadcasting of East-West contacts.

In this interpretation, Mr. Chernenko represents a generation of leaders who embarked on detente in the belief that arms treaties, trade and other ties to the West that promoted Soviet interests could be obtained without major concessions at home.

Through the mid-1970s, there was little to disturb the Kremlin's confidence on this score, say diplomats holding this view. But in recent years, they say, Moscow has increasingly come to believe that the linkage insisted on by the United States, the price in terms of human rights and Soviet behavior abroad, is too high.

By this measure, what has happened is the last year may represent a more fundamental shift in Soviet attitudes, one that could prove to be independent of personality shifts in the Kremlin and the White House.

One senior Western diplomat on his second tour in Moscow says that those who look for a shift in Soviet policies after the U.S. election in November, or after a younger man succeeds Mr. Chernenko, may find that the Soviet leadership has reassessed its ties to the West in a way that will make a return to the relatively stable relationship of a decade ago much more difficult.

To this diplomat, the rudeness to recent visitors, the retreat from the Olympics and the nuclear arms negotiations, and the treatment of Mr. Sakharov have their roots not so much in the U.S. arms buildup as in the document that was supposed to be the charter for detente, the Agreement on Security and Cooperation in Eu-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## U.S. Agrees To Bolster Air Defense Of Kuwait

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Tuesday that the United States would bolster Kuwait's air defenses against possible Iranian attack with "immediate and effective improvements" but would not add Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. A Pentagon spokesman, Michael Burch, said weapons sold to Kuwait would not fall into the category of an emergency shipment, as the 400 Stinger missiles and 200 missile launchers sent to Saudi Arabia last month.

Unlike the administration's bypass of Congress in the Stinger sale to the Saudis, he said, the Pentagon "did not notify Congress in the usual way" in any arms deal with Kuwait.

No final decision has been made what defense systems would be sent to Kuwait, Mr. Burch said, before there is no sale at this time.

He said proposals based on an assessment of Kuwait's air defense needs by U.S. Central Command — that recently visited the Gulf state — are still under review and will be discussed until they are submitted to Congress for approval. A Central Command is the forerunner of the Rapid Deployment Force.

Kuwait claims AWACS Data

Earlier, David B. Ottaway of The Washington Post reported from K-



CAUGHT IN THE NET — Russian sailors attempt to extricate their diesel-powered submarine, which became entangled in the trawl of a Norwegian fishing boat Tuesday, according to the Norwegian Navy. The trawl-

er's skipper said he called the Norwegian Coast Guard after the submerged submarine began dragging his boat backward. The navy said the incident occurred about 50 nautical miles west of Karmoy Island, near Stavanger.

## Platform Disputes Cloud Republican Horizon

### Little Else Shows Potential for Controversy at Party's National Convention

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House plans for a smooth Republican national convention in August are being ruffled by talk of potential platform disputes between conservatives and moderates, according to Reagan administration and campaign officials.

A preliminary draft of the platform contained a call for a "flat tax," a favorite idea of Republican conservatives, officials connected with President Ronald Reagan's re-election campaign said Monday.

Under the proposal, all taxpayers would pay federal income taxes at the same rate. Some versions of the flat tax would call for graduated levels, with the wealthy generally paying more.

But the officials said the flat tax had been eliminated after White House officials noted that Mr. Reagan had not yet endorsed it.

"We're going to endorse a specific flat tax bill," said Representative Trent Lott, of Mississippi, who is chairman of the party's platform committee. "We are going to be very clear."

Other familiar with the platform drafting were less certain that there would be controversy, or that the controversy itself would be damaging.

"It could be the only real controversy in Dallas," the aide said. "It's

arguably over one or more provisions," said Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee.

He said many moderate Republicans were worried that the influence of the conservatives could cause the platform to be too strong in denouncing the Soviet Union, raising fears among voters concerned about rising world tensions.

Some officials said that Mr. Reagan, at his news conference last week, might have averted a fight this year when he said that he would not want the Republican platform to insist on superiority over the Soviet Union.

In the 1980 platform, the Republicans called for "overall military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union." Some people in the Reagan administration now speak of "parity" rather than "superiority."

Officials involved in meetings on the platform asserted that few serious arguments had yet emerged.

Some campaign officials said the platform would have strong positions against abortion and in favor of organized prayer in school and strong anti-crime legislation.

The platform is certain to oppose the proposed federal Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, officials said.

However, Representative Jim Leach of Iowa is organizing a committee this week aimed at forcing consideration of more moderate positions on environmental issues, women's and civil rights issues, budget priorities and arms control.

"It's conceivable we may have an

argument over one or more provisions," said Representative Dick Cheney of Wyoming, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee.

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## Purists Taking a Stick to Japanese Eating Habits

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Chopsticks have become too much to handle for many Japanese.

If some experts in Japan are right, a fast-growing number of people, most of them young, cannot properly use an implement so basic that it is virtually a symbol of Asia.

A college professor who has studied the situation says that well over one-third of Japanese in their 30s and younger are chopstick incompetents. In a Ministry of Education report released last month, only 48.4 percent of elementary school pupils surveyed said they could correctly wield chopsticks or hashi, as they are called in

Japan.

The Tokyo police department has grown

concerned enough to give recruits a crash

course in chopstick use and etiquette. "We

can't convince them to use chopsticks

properly unless we tell them logically

that using the hands is good for their brains and life skills."

"Some people," Mr. Yatagai said, "even think that hashi are responsible for the sterility and resourcefulness that helped bring about Japan's economic boom."

More than a few Japanese blame the

chopstick decline on Western foods and

the collateral reliance on knives and forks.

They cite the many youngsters who now

learn to eat with an implement that has a

fork on one end and a spoon on the other.

Others say that the fault lies with an

educational system that emphasizes test-taking ability to such an extent that it often ignores teaching children how to get through the day. Repeated studies show that fewer and fewer Japanese children are familiar with skills such as peeling an apple or sharpening pencils with a knife.

Mr. Yatagai thinks they are all wrong. It is not the education system or the two-headed fork-spoon or the advent of hamburgers, he said. In research performed in 1935, he noted, the average Japanese child learned to use chopsticks properly at the preschool age of 3. Now the average age has doubled, and many youngsters never attain proficiency.

## Mitterrand Moscow Trip Seen Giving Little Hope For News of Sakharov

By Julian Nundy

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Andrei D. Sakharov's stepdaughter, campaigning for information on the scientist's fate, said Tuesday that she is pessimistic about the chances of receiving any news as a result of President François Mitterrand's visit to Moscow this week.

The stepdaughter, Tatiana Yankelevich, and her husband, Yefrem, left their home in the United States more than five weeks ago on a European tour to publicize Mr. Sakharov's position.

After visiting eight countries and meeting with Pope John Paul II and seven heads of state or government, they said that they would probably end their European campaign after Mr. Mitterrand's trip. They said they were not optimistic that they will hear good news when the French delegation returns on Saturday.

"For a while, the Mitterrand visit was our major hope," Mrs. Yankelevich said. "Now I feel rather pessimistic. I only feel that it wouldn't be good for Mitterrand to come back and say he knows nothing."

Her husband added: "We don't have any specific indications. But we still hope. As for our plans then, it's not clear yet, but I don't see what else we can do in Europe."

The French president, who flies to Moscow on Wednesday, has been among the West European leaders who received Mrs. Yankelevich's wife, Yelena G. Bonner, by her first marriage. In May, he promoted a European Community appeal for news of the scientist.

"Mitterrand should ask for someone in his delegation to see them," Mrs. Yankelevich said of his Moscow visit. "That's the minimum."

The Sakharovs' fate has been unclear since news reached the West in early May that the Nobel Peace Prize-winning human rights activist had begun a hunger strike in the city of Gorki, 400 kilometers (250 miles) from Moscow, where he was sent into exile four and a half years ago.

Some reports have said that he has died. The Soviet authorities have maintained that he is alive and in good health.

Mr. Sakharov reportedly started the hunger strike on May 2 to protest a Soviet refusal to let his wife go abroad for medical treatment. It also coincided with a refusal to allow Mrs. Bonner to travel to Moscow, while the Soviet press hinted that she was under criminal investigation for her human rights activities.

Weighing up the available signs, the Yankeleviches said the negative outweighed the positive.

"What is disturbing is that the Soviets are not producing anything, although that would be in their interest," Mrs. Yankelevich said.

"So far there are no grounds for optimism," she added. "The lack of information is information in itself."

The latest development, they said, had come in photographs produced this week by Victor Louis, a Soviet journalist who has frequently carried out propaganda missions for the Kremlin in the West, according to Western experts on the Soviet Union. The pictures, which

they said had been published in Switzerland on Monday, purported to show the Sakharovs walking together in Gorki last Friday.

"It's rather scary that the only evidence that the Soviets are able to muster are the pictures supplied by Victor Louis," Mr. Yankelevich said.

Before the official announcement of the Moscow visit, the first for Mr. Mitterrand since he came to power three years ago, the head of his Socialist Party said he was not certain that the president would visit the Soviet Union while the Sakharovs' fate was unsure.

The party's first secretary, Lionel Jospin, was asked in a radio interview on June 3 about the likelihood of French-Soviet summit talks in view of the Sakharov case. He replied: "I don't know if Francois Mitterrand will go to the U.S.S.R. because there are psychological and political conditions that must be met. But if he goes, he will raise these problems."

The next day, Tass, the Soviet news agency, breaking with normal diplomatic protocol, announced that Mr. Mitterrand would visit Moscow in the second half of June. The French confirmation followed two hours later. It has always been the strict practice for the two countries to announce such visits simultaneously and diplomatic observers speculated that Moscow might have given some assurances to prompt the French confirmation.

Reviewing their European campaign, the Yankeleviches said they were pleased with the expressions of support and the access they had had to leading political figures, but disappointed by the lack of concrete action to help the Sakharovs.

"If Sakharov dies, or if he has died, the Soviets can't conceal this for ever," Mrs. Yankelevich said. "When the news gets out, this will damage the atmosphere and some countries will probably reconsider their relations and take action. But this won't bring him back."

### Family Offers \$10,000

Mr. Sakharov's family offered a \$10,000 reward Tuesday to the first person who can put them in direct contact with him, after photographs were released showing Mr. Sakharov and his wife in apparent good health, Reuters reported from New York.

The Reagan administration has flatly denied that the downed airliner, in which 269 people died, was on an intelligence mission. The Russians, however, consistently made that assertion in the aftermath of the incident.

The new analysis and some alleged new historical details are contained in the current issue of Defense Attaché, a privately owned international defense review published every two months.

British officials said Monday, without commenting on the specific article that the magazine is widely read within the Defense Ministry and regarded as a "sober and responsible publication."

The article is written under the pseudonym "P.Q. Mann." An introductory note from the magazine's editor, Rupert Pengelly, says that the author is well known to the editor, but "for professional reasons must remain anonymous."

The introduction states that the editor does not necessarily agree with all the author's views and notes that the magazine had previously stated it did not believe that KAL Flight 007 was on an espionage mission.

In 1964, the author alleges, two U.S. military planes that officially "strayed" into East German airspace and were shot down by Soviet jets were probably involved in coordinated attempts to use newly developed electronic eavesdropping techniques from space satellites to record the radar activity generated by the penetrating U.S. jets.

## Moscow's Mood May Reflect Long-Term Hostility to U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ation of repressive policies inside the Soviet Union."

The effect of this, the diplomat says, has been to tilt the balance of advantage within the Soviet hierarchy against those who see the future as lying in a gradual evolution toward Western standards and toward those who take a more traditional Slavic view, distrusting Western influences and any moves that could encourage diversity and thus undermine the Kremlin's tightly centralized system of authority.

Between these two broad groups, diplomats have no doubt, Mr. Chernenko belongs firmly to the second.

## Reagan Shows Off His Ad-Lib Skill

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — With the Soviet ambassador to the United States sitting directly in front of him, President Ronald Reagan made an impromptu revision of a speech Tuesday and dropped comments praising democracy and opposing "governments that deny freedom."

Anatoly F. Dobrynin had a front-row seat as Mr. Reagan spoke at the dedication of an addition to the National Geographic Society. In his prepared remarks, Mr. Reagan said the society was "the kind of organization that only the free world can produce." In his speech, he said it was the kind of organization that "a nation like ours and a world like ours can produce."

The author further links the KAL episode to the delayed launching — 36 hours before the plane was shot down — of the space shuttle mission STS-8 in the early morning hours from Cape Canaveral.

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"This one case was brought to trial for one reason and one reason only," he said, "and that is so the Salvadoran generals can show up in Washington the next day and collect \$85 million in aid."

A U.S. State Department report released after the guardsmen's trial said that although Salvadoran military officials had tried to cover up involvement by high-ranking officers in the killings and although the evidence that higher officers had ordered the killings was contradictory, the State Department did not believe they had done so.

The report said "we believe it is quite possible" that General Carlos E. Vides Casanova "was aware of and for a time acquiesced in the cover-up." General Vides Casanova was head of the National Guard at the time; he has since become defense minister.

On Sunday, the elections committee disqualified Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach Party from the balloting. Kach wants all Arabs expelled from Israel and Israeli-occupied territories. It was banned on grounds that it promotes racism.

## Soviet Urges U.S. To Open Talks on Anti-Satellite Ban

*United Press International*

GENEVA — The Soviet Union urged the United States on Tuesday at the 40-nation Conference on Disarmament to begin immediate bilateral negotiations on banning anti-satellite weapons in space.

The chief Soviet delegate, Viktor L. Issrayelyan, proposed immediate formal bilateral talks and said U.S. concerns over ways to guarantee compliance "could be successfully resolved." He did not suggest specific verification measures.

Mr. Issrayelyan said the Soviet Union considered its declared unilateral moratorium on placing anti-satellite weapons in orbit "only as a first step toward the complete prohibition" of such systems.

On Thursday, Mr. Reagan said he had not "slammed the door" on all forms of such talks, and U.S. officials said there could be discussion of limited measures such as a ban on high-altitude testing. Mr. Reagan had previously rejected formal negotiations on the weapons, which have already been developed and tested by Moscow.



JOURNEY'S END — Passengers left a commandeered Iranian Navy plane Tuesday after it landed at Nice airport following a five-day search for asylum that also took it to Bahrain, Egypt and Italy. The pilot and three other Iranians aboard the Fokker-27 requested asylum in France. Four other passengers apparently want to go back to Iran. A Nice police official said there were two civilians and six military personnel aboard.

## U.K. Magazine Backs Soviet Claim, Says Korean Airliner Was Spying

By Michael Getler

*Washington Post Service*

LONDON — An article in a British defense magazine strongly suggests that the Korean Air Lines jet shot down by Soviet fighter pilots last September was part of a coordinated U.S. intelligence plan, involving spy satellites and the space shuttle, to gather data on Soviet air defenses.

The article suggests that the use of the airliner was an attempt to use review techniques used in episodes 20 years ago.

(Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said in Washington that the article was a repetition of "the total set of lies that the Soviet Union produced" to cover up "cold-blooded murder.")

The White House and the State Department also denied the magazine's report.

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## Soviet Chessmen Take on 'The World'

LONDON (AP) — The Soviet Union will play a team representing the rest of the world in "the strongest chess event in history," the World Chess Federation said Tuesday.

The Soviet team for the June 23 match will include Anatoly Karpov, the current world champion; Gary Kasparov, the number-two ranked player in the world, and three former world champions, Vassily Smyslov, Mikhail Tal and Tigran Petrosian.

"The Rest of The World" team includes: Ulf Andersson of Sweden, Jan Timman of the Netherlands, Yasser Seirawan of the United States, Tony Miles of Britain, Victor Korchnoi of Switzerland, Zoltan Ribli of Hungary, Murray Chandler of New Zealand-Britain, Robert Hfner of West Germany, Bent Larsen of Denmark, Eugenio Torre of the Philippines, Ljubomir Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia, and Lajos Portisch of Hungary.

## For the Record

Liberals swept three Quebec special elections in suburban Montreal districts, extending to 21 the number of off-year elections lost by the Parti Quebecois since it took power in 1976. The elections left the 122-member provincial assembly with 68 Parti Quebecois legislators, 48 Liberals and two independents, with four seats still vacant.

The Civil Aerostatics Board said Tuesday it has granted London-based Virgin Atlantic Airways temporary rights for service between Newark, New Jersey, and London with introductory economy-fare, one-way flights at \$159. The fare will be increased to \$189 on June 30, the CAB said. (AP)

A second implantation of the type of plastic artificial heart first given to a Seattle dentist, Barney Clark, who died last year, has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. There was no word on a possible recipient, but officials at the University of Utah Medical Center have said there would be no shortage of candidates. (AP)

## Agreement Reported In Lebanon

### Syria Is Mediator In Army Dispute

*The Associated Press*

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Dutch Critic Sees Need for Missiles

THE HAGUE (UPI) — The leader of the Netherlands' biggest anti-missile group moved closer Tuesday to backing new U.S. cruise missiles, in a surprise statement saying deployment was necessary as a last resort for arms control.

In a separate development, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said that the Syrian foreign minister, Andrei A. Grusko, will "probably" visit the Netherlands to hear the Dutch government explain its decision on cruise missile deployment. Speaking in parliament, he added that a visit by Mr. Grusko would be more likely than a trip by Dutch cabinet officials to Moscow.

The Netherlands must be prepared to help the NATO allies if necessary and deploy some of these weapons temporarily within the framework of an agreement to remove nuclear weapons from Western and Eastern Europe altogether," said Mien Jan Faber, secretary of the Interchurch Peace Council, in a television news broadcast. He said he was worried the Dutch anti-missile movement and the opposition Labor Party would lose influence by rejecting deployment unconditionally.

"We feel very strongly against deployment," he said after the broadcast, "but you cannot negotiate a reduction of all nuclear weapons around the world from a position of complete intransigence."

### Uruguayan Charged With 4 Crimes

MONTEVIDEO (Combined Dispatches) — A military judge has charged Wilson Ferreira Almada, the presidential candidate arrested Saturday as he returned from 11 years in exile, with four crimes, his attorney said. If convicted, Mr. Ferreira, 65, could be sentenced to 20 years in prison, lawyers said Monday.

Mr. Ferreira's attorney, Rodolfo Canabel, said his client was questioned for seven hours Sunday and will remain under detention until his trial. Questioning was conducted by army Colonel Alfredo Ramirez, a military lawyer.

Mr. Ferreira was charged with aiding subversive associations, conspiracy to violate the constitution, attacking the morality of the armed forces and that could expose the country to war or reprisals from abroad. A

government communiqué reported that Mr. Ferreira's son, Juan Ramon, arrested with his father, was accused of attacking the morality of the armed forces. Lawyers said the charge carries a penalty of up to six years. (AP, UPI)

### Shultz to Tour Asia and the Pacific

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz will attend two conferences and visit five nations and Hong Kong during a two-week swing through Asia and the Pacific in July, the U.S. State Department announced Tuesday.

Mr. Shultz is to leave July 5 for Hong Kong, with stops in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. He will be in Honolulu on July 19 for an address before the Committee on Foreign Relations, then return to Washington.

He will be in Jakarta on July 11-13 for meetings with the officials of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei. West European foreign ministers from other nations also are expected. In Australia, Mr. Shultz will attend a conference of the ANZUS alliance, bringing together U.S., Australian and New Zealand officials.

### Thatcher Criticized on Mine Strike

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told a stormy session of the House of Commons on Tuesday that she would not give in to "mob rule" by Britain's striking miners.

Mrs. Thatcher was repeatedly shouted down by opposition Labor parliamentarians, who demanded that the government intervene to settle the 100-day-old dispute over plans of the state-run National Coal Board to close 20 uneconomic mines and axe jobs. The Labor Party's leader, Neil Kinnock, described the scenes Sunday at the Orgreave plant near Sheffield as the most violent in a British industrial dispute for 50 years.

Among the more than 30 people injured Sunday as thousands of miners fought with police to stop coke trucks leaving the Orgreave plant was the miners' leader, Arthur Scargill. "It's almost terrifying in 1984 to see the level of violence perpetrated by police on unarmed pickets," Mr. Scargill said Monday as he left a hospital after treatment for a head injury.

### Mediation to Start in German Strike

## University of Chicago Loosening Up

Former 'Magnet for Neurotics' Improves Student Life

By Edward B. Fiske  
*New York Times Service*

CHICAGO — When the University of Chicago decided to break up the long winter months by holding a winter carnival last year, administrators and students went well beyond the typical round of sporting events, pajama parties and dances.

The weekend was dubbed Kiviusmiker, after an Eskimo term for happiness. Participants read poems about winter and gave fireside lectures on Arctic food and the meteorology of cold fronts. There was an essay contest on the etymology of Kiviusmiker.

"The winter carnival here had to be a bit witty and perhaps a trifle exotic," said Donald N. Levine, dean of the college, a major force behind the celebration. "Otherwise it wouldn't be Chicago."

The University of Chicago has always prided itself on being the most thoroughly academic of the country's great universities, and the exotic way it goes about kicking its heels is a sign that this self-image remains secure.

But the establishment of the Kiviusmiker is also a sign that the 92-year-old private college near Lake Michigan has decided there are worthy pleasures to be found outside the generous stacks of its Gothic libraries.

In recent years the University of Chicago has taken a series of steps to improve the quality of undergraduate life. Dormitories and athletic facilities have been renovated.

The fabled academic intensity has been eased by an occasional long weekend and by two-day reading periods between the end of classes and the beginning of examinations. Intercollegiate athletics are becoming a force in a school



Hanna H. Gray

that for many years had no football team.

Such changes are typical of efforts by many private colleges around the country to make undergraduate life more pleasant at a time when the number of 18-year-olds is declining, the cost of higher education is soaring and competition for the best students is becoming more intense.

They also reflect the University of Chicago's re-examination of some of the academic values that have dominated the institution since the era of Robert Maynard Hutchins. He was president from 1929 to 1951 and once confessed,

"I've never overcome the notion that having fun is a form of indecence."

"We are trying to restore the idea that intellectual life is enhanced when students are involved in other things as well," said Mr. Levine.

Over the years the tone of the university has tended to be shaped by its high-powered graduate and professional schools. The university became a haven for students

with a strong academic bent. Many were recruited from small rural high schools and lured by the chance to study with such eminent figures as former U.S. Attorney General Edward H. Levi and James W. Cronin, the Nobel Prize-winning physicist.

Reflecting on his own undergraduate experience, Mike Nichols, the film and theater director, recently recalled: "Everything was wide open. Everybody was strange at the University of Chicago! It was paradise."

The institution paid a price, though, for its academic intensity and its commitment to walking to its own drumbeat. In 1952 A.J. Liebling, writing in the *New Yorker*, described the university as "the greatest magnet for neurotic juveniles since the Children's Crusade." Student morale has been a perennial problem.

Things first began to change in the late 1960s when the dormitories were renovated and faculty moved into "houses" with resident faculty masters. Athletic facilities were renovated, and a former luxury hotel along Lake Michigan's shores was turned into a dormitory.

Hanna H. Gray, the president since 1978, has made improvement of student social life a major priority. She has begun sponsoring her own parties for students, and another seasonal celebration, the *Aumunfest*, will be initiated this fall.

Mrs. Gray said that at Chicago, as elsewhere, the new emphasis on the quality of undergraduate life reflected a concern about the institution's ability to continue to attract first-rate students in a competitive market.

This balance was reflected in a 8-7 vote Monday against a Hart proposal for specific platform language endorsing a bill that would eliminate many tax deductions and lower the tax rate.

"It's not that we oppose that bill," said a Mondale aide. Paul Tully. "But we're headed down a path here. If you endorse one specific bill, you have to endorse a lot more."

The vote on endorsing the tax bill was illustrative of the Mondale camp's control of the platform process.

At first, the specific language proposed by Mr. Hart passed, 8 to 7. Mr. Tully discovered that one Mondale delegate, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, had voted for the Hart language.

Mr. Moynihan is a co-sponsor of the bill.

After a hurried discussion with Mr. Tully, however, Mr. Moynihan changed his vote. The senator later explained that he had been reminded of "the principle" that there should be "no names" of bills in the platform.

The Mondale campaign has ex-



The University of Chicago campus with the city's skyline in the background.

## Mondale Backers Keep Strict Control As Democrats Draft Party Platform

By T.R. Reid  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Supporters of Walter F. Mondale, maintaining strict control over the drafting of the Democratic Party's platform, have defeated efforts by Senator Gary Hart's backers to endorse

specific language. The platform, on which all party candidates run, is a statement of the party's position on major issues. Eight of the 15 members of the Democrats' platform committee are Mondale appointees, while five support Mr. Hart and two support the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

This balance was reflected in an 8-7 vote Monday against a Hart proposal for specific platform language endorsing a bill that would eliminate many tax deductions and lower the tax rate.

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"We had a very awkward two and a half hours," said Representative Tim Wirth of Colorado, who represents Mr. Hart. "But we

pressed the desire to produce a platform that is specific in its criticism of President Ronald Reagan, but "themetic" in its references to Democratic alternatives.

David Landau, Mr. Hart's chief staffer on platform issues, said, "What they want is a mushy plan form."

"I'm afraid they're trying for a bland document that will offend no one," said Walter E. Fauntroy, who is the District of Columbia's delegate to Congress and who represents Mr. Jackson on the committee.

The ardor for "themetic" rather than specific language was shown again when the drafters considered education issues.

At first, the committee seemed to agree to endorse the proposed American Defense Education Act, which is endorsed by name in the party's 1982 platform. Later, however, Chairman Richard Armitage, a Mondale delegate, suggested that staffers try to work our language that did not mention the bill by name.

Also on Monday, the committee voted 8 to 5, with Mr. Jackson's two delegates abstaining, against an alternative text of the complete economic plank offered by Mr. Hart.

Monday's votes came after representatives of the Mondale, Hart and Jackson campaigns had failed in a private session to settle their platform differences.

"We had a very awkward two and a half hours," said Representative Tim Wirth of Colorado, who represents Mr. Hart. "But we

spent a lot of support around the country."

The drafting panel also rejected, 13-2, a Jackson proposal calling for a 20 percent reduction in defense spending.

In other areas, the Mondale majority on the drafting committee was more conciliatory. It unanimously went along with a Hart proposal backing an increased federal role in child care programs and a Jackson proposal suggesting tax code changes to require corporations to pay a minimum income tax.

The court's ruling Tuesday over-

## Supreme Court Ruling Shields Government From Disaster Suits

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court, in a ruling that could save U.S. taxpayers billions of dollars but will limit compensation to accident victims, said Tuesday that the government generally may not be sued for failing to discover safety hazards.

The court ruled unanimously, in cases involving two commercial airline disasters, that the Federal Aviation Administration is immune from negligence claims arising from its certification of the airworthiness of aircraft.

In lawsuits against the FAA, plaintiffs argued that the inspectors failed to realize that the lavatory would not contain a fire.

The second case grew out of a crash in Las Vegas, on Oct. 8, 1968, of a De Havilland Dove aircraft owned by an air taxi service.

The plane crashed after a fire started in the plane's baggage compartment. The pilot, co-pilot and two passengers were killed.

A federal judge ruled that the fire was due to faulty installation in 1965 of a gasoline line leading to a heater. The FAA had approved installation of the heater.

Chief Justice Burger said the FAA's spot-check system involved "calculated risks."

In other decisions, the court:

• Abandoned a 37-year-old antitrust doctrine and ruled that a parent company is incapable of illegally conspiring with its wholly owned subsidiary. In a 5-3 ruling, the court threw out a \$7.5-million antitrust award against a Pittsburgh metals concern and its Chicago-based subsidiary.

• Ruled that the federal government does not have to reimburse its employees when it mistakenly deducts money from their salaries under invalid court orders. The unanimous decision freed the government from having to reimburse a U.S. Air Force colonel for alimony and child support payments that were deducted from his pay.

• Cable Program Ruling

The Supreme Court sharply limited on Monday state and local authority to regulate cable television programming. The Washington Post reported.

The ruling came as the court struck down Oklahoma's ban on wine advertisements on cable television. In doing so, the court upheld for the first time the Federal Communications Commission's claim of exclusive authority to regulate the content of cable television.

## Even at Frontier's Edge, Anchorage Declares, Some Dogs Are Too Wild

*New York Times Service*

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Frequently an event occurs to emphasize this city's emergence from its recent wilderness origins.

One came last week with a city announcement that seemed to some like a slap, given Alaska's history in which heroic sled dogs saved their masters from wolves and bears.

Anchorage's health department announced that the animal shelter would no longer offer pit bulls and Staffordshire terriers for adoption. Dogs of those breeds will be killed in three to five days at the shelter.

In Anchorage, whose population exceeds 250,000, dogs are everywhere. In May, 82 people were bitten by dogs, the highest number reported in one month; most victims were children. The worst wounds were inflicted by pit bulls, the public health director said.

On June 15, owners of the two breeds demonstrated outside the municipal health department, leading their dogs on tight leashes. "Judge a dog according to his crime, not his breed," one placard read.

That was close to the editorial judgment of The Anchorage Daily News, which said the shelter should sift out all vicious dogs before allowing adoptions. Owners who teach dogs to be vicious are to blame, the paper said.

"It's all rather sad," the editorial concluded.

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## Raid in Punjab Leaves Doubts, Contradictions

*Many Observers Remain Skeptical Of Government's Account, Motives*

By William K. Stevens

*New York Times Service*

NEW DELHI — Operation Bluestar, the Indian Army's tactically successful raid to eliminate Sikh militants from the Golden Temple in Amritsar, ended nearly two weeks ago. But questions and contradictions surrounding the operation and the army's continuing deployment in Punjab are likely to persist for some time.

Were the Sikh militants really out to establish a separate Sikh state, as the government contends? Why does the government not offer proof of what it says was foreign involvement in the Sikh movement?

How many people were killed in the temple raid on June 5-6, who were they, and how did they die? Which of the versions of the death of Jasbir Singh Bhindranwale, the militant Sikh leader who died in the temple fight, is correct?

How has the army behaved in its attempt to scrub the Punjab countryside clean of what the government says are Sikh terrorists? How many people are actually terrorists and still at large?

The answers are unclear in every case and likely to remain so until more reports filter out of Punjab, which has been largely shut off from the rest of the world, or until independent observers such as reporters are allowed free access to the state and its people.

There is no lack of skepticism about the government's version of events and its rationale for the temple invasion.

Last Wednesday, a week after Operation Bluestar, the Home Ministry, in an official briefing document given to the press, said without qualification that the goal of the movement headed by Mr. Bhindranwale was "the creation of Khalistan, an exclusive nation for Sikhs."

Before the raid on the Golden temple, neither the government nor anyone else appeared to put much credence in the Khalistan movement. Mr. Bhindranwale himself said many times that he was of seeking an independent country for Sikhs, merely greater autonomy for Punjab within the Indian nation.

### Senator Seeks Cut in Troops in Europe

By James Gerstenzang

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — In a move to provoke a debate on the S. role in defending Europe, Sen. Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, introduced legislation yesterday that would require the withdrawal of up to 90,000 U.S. troops from Europe unless the allies contribute more to the joint defense effort.

Mr. Nunn, facing strenuous objections from the Reagan administration and what he called the "ATO establishment," said Monday that he did not expect the Republican-dominated Senate to approve his proposal, which he produced as an amendment to the \$1-billion military authorization bill for 1985 fiscal year.

He said he was taking the step to encourage the 15 other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to improve their ability to fight a conventional war so that ATO could reduce its reliance on nuclear weapons for defense against Warsaw Pact nations.

Mr. Nunn's amendment would have no impact on the deployment of Britain, Italy and West Germany U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. The missiles are central elements in the Atlantic alliance's program to modernize its medium-range nuclear force to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles that are targeted at Western Europe.

His proposal reflects concern at the United States is bearing a disproportionate burden of the cost of defending Europe.

Mr. Nunn said that the United States is planning to contribute \$52 billion over the next five years to ATO. A 3-percent annual increase by the other members would amount to a total of about \$1.5 billion a year, he added.

The senator, who has become a leading spokesman for the Democrats on defense issues, set a series of steps that the NATO nations will have to meet to avoid the backlash of U.S. troops.

- Increase military spending, beyond inflation, by 3 percent, or prove their ability to handle U.S. craft that might be needed to reinforce the Western forces during combat;

- Earn the certification by the prime Allied commander of the ATO forces, General Bernard W. Rogers, that the U.S. Army, that the alliance has raised its ability to fit a conventional war.

- Reduce by 20 percent the gap between conventional ammunition and as of next Jan. 1 and the ATO goal of a 30-day supply.

The first troop withdrawal will occur in 1987 and would continue through 1989, for a total of 90,000 if none of the conditions are met. The United States maintains 326,000 troops in Europe.

### U.S. Court Removes Ban On Transmitter Project

*The Associated Press*

MILWAUKEE — A U.S. appeals court in Chicago lifted a lower court injunction halting the construction of low-frequency transmitters used to send coded signals to submerged submarines, and the navy said it expects to resume construction this week.

The decision was announced Monday. Officials in Wisconsin and Marquette County, Michigan, who sought the injunction, argued that the transmitters generate electromagnetic currents hazardous to livestock, wildlife and humans and that their construction began before the navy updated its 1977 environmental impact statement.

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### Daily News in English with highlights from the International Herald Tribune

*Morning**Evening**from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m.**from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.**RADIO KLOV**92.8 FM, Paris**English-language station.**Tel. 543.87.97*

The Dome at the entrance to Amritsar's Golden Temple is pocketed by holes from machine-gum fire and shelling.

If the Bhindranwale group was masking its intentions, the government produced no evidence to that effect either before or after the temple raid.

There was and is a Khalistan movement whose leaders are in exile in Canada and Britain, but little or no evidence has existed that the idea was taken seriously by many India Sikhs.

"Only a minuscule proportion of Sikhs subscribed to Khalistan before the temple was stormed," said Khushwant Singh, a journalist and writer who is an authority on Sikh history and affairs.

"I've never met a Khalistani," he said. "I wanted to find one and talk to one, but I couldn't."

As Mr. Singh pointed out, considerable Khalistan sentiment seems to have arisen since the raid on the temple, which many Sikhs, if not most, have taken as a deep offense to their religion and their sensibilities.

To illustrate Sikh attitudes, Mr. Singh said a fellow Sikh told him, "I don't feel Indian anymore."

One possible explanation advanced for the government's raising of the Khalistan question is that it needs to take every opportunity to justify the killing in Amritsar and the invasion of the Sikhs' holiest shrine.

The same possible reason, say many who have watched the situation closely, might apply to the government's contention in the same official document that the Bhindranwale group was operating with "the active encouragement, connivance, and assistance of certain foreign powers."

The government has steadfastly refused or been unable to supply any evidence of this, either. A government official conversant with such matters said there might be some evidence for such an assertion but not enough to constitute proof.

The official said the government apparently wanted to start the political fight it perceived as a threat while taking the calculated risk that the lack of proof would destroy the argument's credibility in some quarters.

But a military source said: "The home secretary made a fool of himself by putting forward a statement that cannot be proven. Now there is, I understand, rethinking on this point and they are playing it down."

Earlier, the army reported that

some people were killed when Sikh fighters among a large group of prisoners lobbed grenades into the crowd in a bid to escape. That report has not been confirmed, and skepticism about it has been expressed here.

Discrepancies also exist between reports from different officials on how many Sikh terrorists are believed to remain at large in Punjab. One source estimates the number to be in the thousands. Civilian officials, however, say it is probably much smaller.

The confusion over how Mr. Bhindranwale died continues. Some reports say he was killed by his own men when he refused to surrender. Others say he was killed by a rival group when he refused to join forces in the late stages of the temple fight.

Still another says he was killed in a close fight with army troops. A report in the magazine India Today says he was hit in the head by grenade fragments and was then caught in bursts of gunfire from soldiers as he tried to take cover.

The government has said all those killed were terrorists, but an unconfirmed report from Amritsar in The Indian Express on Monday said about 150 of the dead were visitors who were caught in the temple when the fight started.

In the last 10 months, committee members visited Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Jamaica — believed to be the sources of nearly all the cocaine sold in the United States and 80 percent of the marijuana and Mexico.

Committee members also visited the countries where most of the world's poppy plants are grown, processed or shipped, including Hong Kong, Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, India, Turkey and Italy.

The report concludes that only Mexico and Turkey have effective antidrug programs. Mexico has nearly eliminated marijuana cultivation, it said, although opium production is gradually increasing, and Turkey "has effectively prevented any significant illicit production of opium" in the last decade. Turkey used to be a major poppy grower.

In Peru, while the report said coca leaf production "is totally out of control and still expanding at an alarming rate," as many as 617,000 acres (247,000 hectares) may be planted with coca bushes.

In Colombia, committee members said, they were astonished by the "mile upon mile" of marijuana fields they saw. Local police officials said they were able to eradicate only a small fraction of what

is being cultivated." Despite a recent government crackdown on drug producers, the committee said it found "an absolute failure" in prosecution. It said that of 200 recent arrests, only four defendants were convicted, and they escaped.

In Bolivia, government officials acknowledged that coca production had "escalated out of control" since 1977.

In Jamaica, the committee found that high-grade marijuana was being grown in every district.

Thailand has "moved very aggressively against drug traffickers," the report said, but the country still produced 35 tons (32 metric tons) of opium last year.

In Burma, believed to be the world's largest producer of opium, the government said it was powerless to eliminate poppy cultivation in large areas controlled by insurgent groups.

### Russia Puts Yugoslavia on Tourist Blacklist

*Reuters*

BELGRADE — The Soviet Union has cancelled all package trips to Yugoslavia by its tourists in the second half of the year, Yugoslav officials said Tuesday.

The decision surprised Yugoslav tourist officials, who said that the Russians offered no explanation.

Officials said about 24,000 Russians were expected to take part in the cancelled tours.

### ANGELO TARLAZZI

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## Salvadoran Rebels Forcibly Recruit New Guerrillas in Front-Line Areas

By Robert J. McCartney

*Washington Post Service*

CIUDAD BARROS, El Salvador — Leftist guerrillas have toughened their tactics toward civilians in the past three months, thereby apparently sharpening their differences with politicians in the rebel alliance who favor a more moderate line.

Armed guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front have forcibly recruited hundreds of youths on a large scale for the first time, according to human rights groups, media reports and government officials. Government figures estimate the numbers at 1,200 recruits throughout the country.

These sources suggested that government military pressure and the favorable international reception accorded El Salvador's new president, José Napoleón Duarte, have added to the rebels' desire.

But the sources also stressed that the left has revved up the past from periods when it has appeared to be

more than 1,500 civilians have fled northern Morazán since March 1, according to Salvadoran officials, and a dozen of these refugees said that their main reason for departing was the guerrillas' recruitment drive.

Since leaving their homes, the refugees — mostly women and small children — depend on relief agencies for food and shelter, and have added to the more than 400,000 other displaced persons in El Salvador.

■ Rebels Barricade Highway

Guerrillas barricaded the highway from San Salvador to the Honduran border on Monday, United Press International reported.

Residents said the rebels placed buses end-to-end across the two-lane road 13 miles (20 kilometers) north of the capital.

The army sent about 400 troops to patrol the highway but did not reopen the road, witnesses said.

A broadcast on the rebels' clandestine Radio Venceremos said 12 soldiers had been killed in northeastern Morazán province, bringing to 57 the number of army casualties sustained in the sweep of the province that began last week. The army had no casualty figures for the fighting.

Forced recruitments and kidnappings of noncombatants by the rebels have led Salvadoran Army officers and U.S. diplomats to suggest that the guerrillas were losing popular support and were having a harder time waging their usual rural warfare.

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The

## INSIGHTS

# An Informal View of Hu Yaobang

## Chinese Leader Plays Host at 'American Style' Dinner

By Harrison E. Salisbury

New York Times Service

**B**EIJING — Hu Yaobang, a diminutive man, sat on the edge of his chair running over a list of some Americans he has met. Most of them, as it turned out, have been American presidents.

Hu Yaobang, at age 68, is the general secretary of the Communist Party of China, and last week he added four new names to his short list of Americans, entertaining them in a new fashion of informality in the most exclusive quarter of Beijing — the residential and office compound of China's leaders: Zhong Nanhai, which adjoins the Forbidden City.

It was a dinner not without deliberate symbolism. The style was what the party leader called "informal American." His message was one of cheery optimism in a troubled world. He urged Americans to recall their country's history and take heart from it. Any nation, he said, which could move from a "barren and desolate place" in 200 years to become the world's No. 1 power, need not look to the future with pessimism.

The dinner seemed to break with some longstanding traditions of Chinese leaders. During the days when Mao Zedong lived in Zhong Nanhai, he did not invite strangers to share his table. In his later years, Mao often greeted statesmen in his book-filled study not far from Mr. Hu's quarters. But Mao did not entertain a journalist at dinner after 1956, when he met in his cave at Baotou with Edgar Snow, who interviewed him while working on the book "Red Star Over China."

Former Prime Minister Zhou Enlai enjoyed having big dinner sessions with old China hands

from Chongqing and Yan'an. But these were held in the Great Hall of the People, a huge structure about the size of two football fields. If the argument was hot enough, Zhou might stay at his big round table until midnight. But he never invited anyone to Zhong Nanhai.

It remains to be seen how Mr. Hu will use his time in the secluded but beautifully tended garden preserve adjacent to the Forbidden City.

**T**his dinner was a special occasion. It marked the conclusion of a 70-day, 7,400-mile (12,000-kilometer) journey by this writer along the back-country trails of the Red Army's Long March in 1934-35 from southern Jiangxi to northern Shaanxi — a year-long calvary that established Mao and the Communists as a power in China.

Mr. Hu's dinner was given for this writer; his wife, Charlotte, who accompanied him on the trip; John Service, the China-born U.S. diplomat who was assigned to Yan'an in Shaanxi during World War II and who also made the 70-day trip; and his wife, Caroline. Also attending was Qian Huayuan, chief of the Information Department of the Foreign Office.

As far as diplomats could remember, this was the first occasion on which Mr. Hu had received and entertained any foreigner in this manner.

If it was Mr. Hu's intention to demonstrate that China can match the West in one of its most arcane art forms — cuisine — he succeeded. It was the kind of meal that deserved a Craig Claiborne report — a beautiful table covered with fine white linen, gleaming silver (no chopsticks) and fine bone china, all Chinese made. There were coproduction wines (China and France) — the Dynasty label — but no *mao tai*.

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**A**lthough Mr. Hu called this an "American-style" dinner, it betrayed a strong Paris accent. The menu included truffle soup, a remarkably delicate confection served in sturdy pots with a featherweight pastry cover, escargots, a fish fillet with mangoes, lobster salad, sirloin steak, strawberries and vanilla ice cream.

Before dinner, Mr. Hu joined his guests in a stroll in the garden just outside the dining room, and roses and peonies were in bloom. Before that, Mr. Hu spent two hours discussing the Long March with his visitors and quizzing them about conditions in China's back country.

He discussed in detail his own involvement, when he was 17 and 18, in the Long March. He participated from the beginning in Yudu in Jiangxi Province in mid-October 1934 to its end, about 7,500 miles later, in Wuqi in northern Shaanxi in mid-October 1936.

Mr. Hu suffered serious wounds in a Nationalist bombing attack near Loushan Pass northwest of Guiyang, in Guizhou Province, in the spring of 1935. At that time, he was in the third army of the Red Army's first front group.

In his dinner conversation, Mr. Hu emphasized the positive, drawing upon optimism bred by China's success in surviving the multitude of perils through which it has passed in the last century. He seemed to harbor no dark thoughts concerning a decline in American ability to master the problems of a troubled world.

The United States, he said, need have no pessimism about the future. It had gone through much in the past 200 years, enough to view the present situation with confidence.

Mr. Hu said many countries around the world did not necessarily approve of U.S. foreign policy, "and I don't approve of the policy of the United States either."

But, he indicated, this does not in his opinion mean that the world is headed toward catastrophe. Many of China's friends in the United States, he added, do not seem to understand very well the Taiwan issue.

**M**r. Hu that President Ronald Reagan often said of Taiwan that America is not going to forsake her old friends. "But frankly," he added, "the Communist Party of China is a very old friend of the United States. This is the truth. It goes back to the 1930s before there was a Taiwan."

He said he felt that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had been too preoccupied with World War II to understand the early friendly feelings of the Chinese Communists for the United States and that General George C. Marshall had not understood this either in his postwar mission to China. "They did not realize that we were their good friends," he said.

Mr. Hu suggested that General Joseph W. Stilwell was "more farsighted, but that the American government still was too busy to evaluate China correctly."

"But," he said, "bygones can be bygones, and friendship can be renewed."

It was clear in the context of Mr. Hu's remarks that he saw no obstacle for the strengthening of what he believed to be a traditional friendship between the United States and China.

Mr. Hu recalled meetings with three U.S. presidents — Richard M. Nixon, Jimmy Carter and Mr. Reagan — each of whom, he said, had certain positive qualities with respect to China.

Of Mr. Nixon, he said, "His first words on arriving in China in 1972 were, 'We come here in the national interest of the United States.'

"We appreciate his frankness," Mr. Hu said.

United States are controlled under a variety of restraint programs.

**K**ay Bong Hyuk, vice chairman of the Korea Traders Association, summed up businessmen's feelings by saying that the United States should not "make such a fuss" over what he called the tiny amount (\$8.3 billion last year) of South Korean exports to the United States.

He said that South Korea, except for shipbuilding, is still a developing nation and that it has a long way to go to catch up with advanced countries.

The problem involves South Korea's feeling that it should continue to be treated as a poor, struggling country deserving special benefit in contrast to American demands for a more equal trading partnership.

The furor began in April when the U.S. applied duties of nearly 15 percent on South Korean color TV sets and followed that with more generalized moves to reduce tariff benefits for South Korea, focusing attention on a new issue that promises to grow more serious.

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**T**he criticism of the United States irritated some Americans here. Last year, South Korean exports to the United States increased by 32 percent. "And they call us protectionists," an American economist here said, adding, "We're doing more for the nations of the world which are dependent on trade than anybody else."

Americans here agree that, in terms of the overall trade imbalance, there is little at present to stir U.S. complaints.

According to U.S. figures, South Korea had a favorable balance last year of \$1.2 billion in trade with the United States. South Korean statistics put the figure somewhat higher, at \$1.9 billion.

The United States has started demanding that South Korea dismantle its trade barriers, and it is getting tough on a wide range of other issues that it ignored in the past. Among these are South Korea's lack of protection for intellectual property, including patents and copyrights, and an alleged Korean violation of a bilateral air agreement.

Aggravating the problem is South Korea's

**K**im Jin Ho, South Korea's minister of trade and industry, has described the color TV decision as unfair. The duties were imposed after the United States determined that the sets had been sold in the United States at prices below those in South Korea, a practice known as dumping.

The main opposition party, the Democratic Korea Party, condemned the duties and accused the United States of "excessive protectionism."

The duties, it said, threaten "to shatter the Korean electronics industry upon which our future relies."

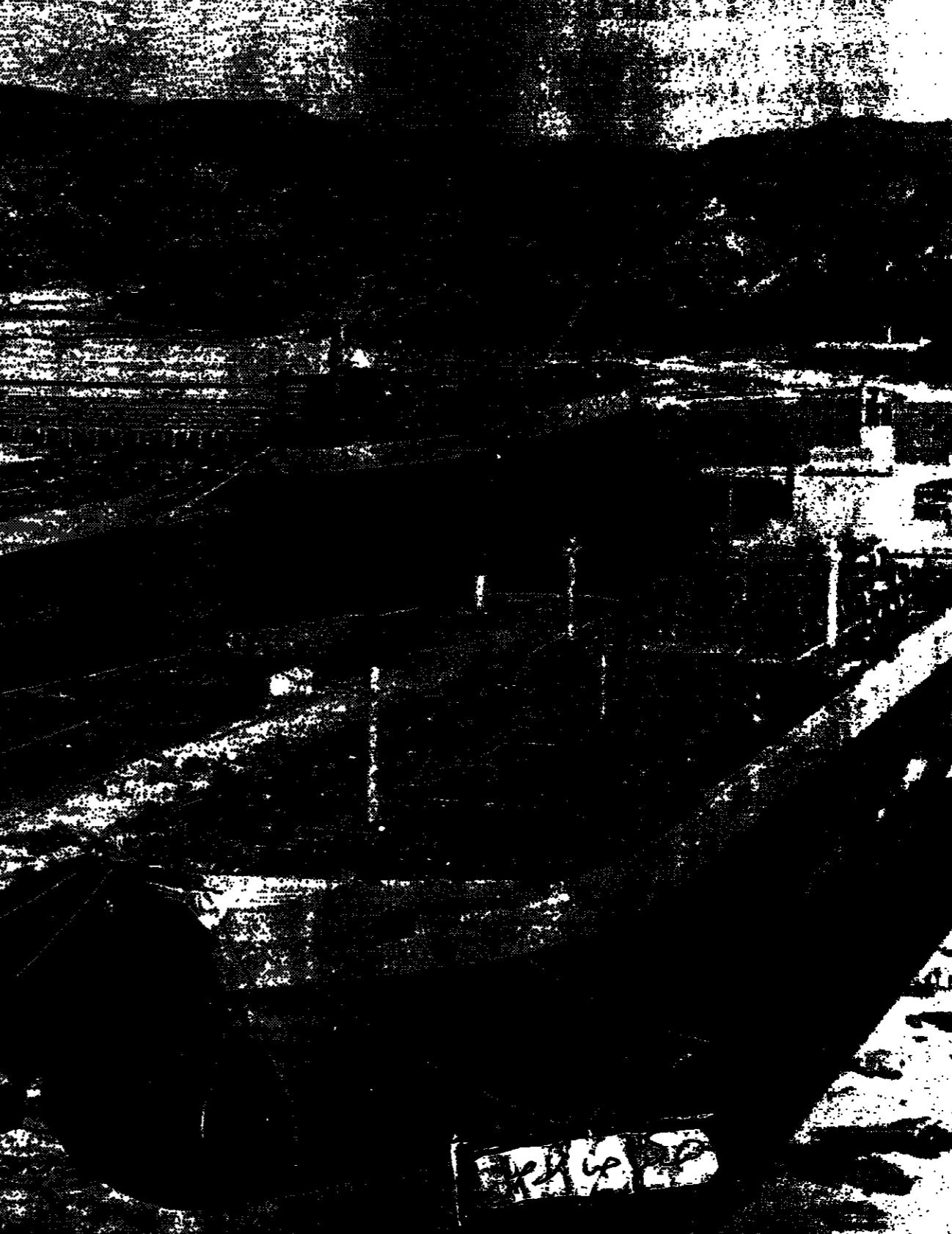
Opposition party members in the National Assembly, and a few ruling party politicians as well, have urged the government to switch purchases of agricultural products from the United States to other countries.

Politicians and businesspeople alike have demanded that, in retaliation for the American moves, the government slow the rate at which South Korea plans to open up its highly protected market.

Particularly galling to the Koreans is the fact that the U.S. International Trade Commission handed down its ruling on color TV sets at a time when a South Korean mission was visiting the United States. The mission signed contracts for \$2 billion worth of American goods and started negotiations to purchase an additional \$1.3 billion worth.

When they got back to South Korea, the mission's leaders were criticized for buying too many views of rising U.S. protectionism. Moreover, South Koreans point out, more than 40 percent of South Korea's exports to the

United States and that situation is leading to heightened economic tensions between the two countries.



Hu Yaobang, general secretary of China's Communist Party

## Hudson Institute Forced to Move West

By Colin Campbell

New York Times Service

**C**ROTON-ON-HUDSON, New York — When the president of the Hudson Institute said that it was packing up its scenario of nuclear war to move to Indianapolis, he explained that he welcomed getting away from the power centers of New York and Washington.

Relocating to the Middle West, the official, Thomas D. Bell Jr., added, might help researchers think more clearly.

But interviews with Mr. Bell and other senior staff members indicate that the main reason for the move at the 23-year-old institute founded by Herman Kahn is a long history of financial woes.

The institute's troubles started to become serious three years ago and, when Mr. Kahn died last July, Hudson officials wondered if it might collapse.

Next October, when Hudson leaves its estate about 45 miles (70 kilometers) north of Manhattan, it is expected to leave behind half its professional staff of 30 physicists, economists and other specialists. Some say they do not believe they can do their kind of work in a medium-sized Middle Western city whose best-known recent acquisition was the Baltimore Colts.

Mr. Bell and other staff members, by contrast, call the move "fabulous," "the greatest thing since sliced bread" and "opportune." It offers them money from the Lilly Endowment in Indianapolis and from a group of Indianapolis business people, and links to a new university campus, access to graduate students and a new role as a regional research group as well as a national and international one.

The interest of Indianapolis in getting Hudson to help distinguish the city was "an offer we couldn't refuse," said William M. Brown, a senior physicist. The alternatives were grim, he added. Several other staff members say the institute's prospects are still bleak; most of Hudson's trustees and some knowledgeable outsiders believe the worst is past.

"I think the downward trend has stopped," said Neil C. Pickett, a specialist in international affairs. "I think the move offers us the chance to expand again and study what we want to study."

**F**ew Jane Kahn, Mr. Kahn's widow, who said she was the only trustee to vote against the move, predicted that Hudson would prosper if it found the right research director to fill the post her husband held. "I never did feel Hudson could not go on without him," she said.

The Hudson Institute was not just Herman Kahn's creature. Its clients and competitors sometimes said it was Herman Kahn. Mr. Kahn was a globe-trotting physicist and futurist whose flair for the unpredictable gave Hudson a

reputation in some quarters as more free-thinking than conservative.

Mr. Kahn became famous in the early 1960s for his books on nuclear strategy, including "On Thermonuclear War" and "Thinking about the Unthinkable." He and Hudson turned later to topics ranging from education to the economy of Arizona to national energy policy.

From the start, Hudson faced financial uncertainty. Though Mr. Kahn attracted government and corporate contracts on the strength of his dazzling mind, he never built up an institutional endowment. Money apparently bored him and his wife said, "He just wasn't that good a fundraiser."

He also tended to frighten off potential clients who wanted to know in advance the thrust of an analysis, according to many who worked with him. In the Vietnam War, said Norman Friedman, a Hudson specialist in naval strategy, he alienated the military through his criticisms of the way the war was waged.

Hudson's difficulties grew more pressing in the mid-1970s. According to senior staff members, the key problem was a new legal requirement that the government take bids for consulting work rather than directing contracts to particular research groups such as Hudson. In Hudson's view, the new system has favored larger and richer organizations.

The Carter administration caused the institute still more trouble. Mr. Brown, the Hudson physicist, contended that senior officials of that administration had a strong ideological bias against Hudson's views on oil and natural resources, which were much more optimistic than the administration's. Mr. Brown added that Mr. Kahn's earlier strategic ideas and studies of the Vietnam War made him seem hawkish to Carter officials.

Herman had a long-time reputation, you know," said Dr. Strangelove," said Mr. Brown.

Stuart E. Eisenstadt, assistant for domestic policy affairs under President Jimmy Carter, said, when asked about any Carter administration animosity against Mr. Kahn and the Hudson Institute, "If there were such feelings, I'm not aware of them." He added, though, that the Carter administration's whole energy policy was premised on "fairly pessimistic" predictions about oil supplies, and that Mr. Kahn's views might have struck the officials as wrong.

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Several Hudson trustees, including Charles Zrake, vice president of the Mitre Corp., a military contractor outside Boston, say they would have preferred to keep Hudson on the East Coast. The offer of facilities at the combined Indianapolis campus of Purdue University and Indiana University, and the prospect of receiving \$750,000 or more a year from Hudson's new hosts were not only tempting, but trustees said there were no other such offers. So they voted May 16 to move.

"Look, it had to change," said Gail Potter, a trustee and former Hudson president. "Herman's dead."

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South Koreans show no political sensitivity about seizing opportunities in the American market. One South Korean compares the approach to that of an eagle swooping down on a stray chicken. But "our eagle is a very small eagle," said Kim Ki Hwan of the Economic Planning Board.

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"How much can the U.S. market satisfy the insatiable appetite" of newly industrialized countries for exports? the American economist asked. Caution in formulating plans indicates the South Koreans are more concerned over that question than over

## ARTS / LEISURE

**George Abbott, at 96, Is on His Toes Directing 'On Your Toes'**

By Sheridan Morley

*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — The surprise of "On Your Toes" (now in a joyous revival at the Palace where it last played almost half a century ago) is the discovery that it's not really a musical at all but a Broadway revue trawling everything from vaudeville to Russian ballet.

Written in 1935, very early in the Rodgers and Hart partnership and just after they'd had their first hit

**THE LONDON STAGE**

by hauling the circus onto Broadway by the jumbo, "On Your Toes" was originally conceived for Fred Astaire and owed a lot more to Ziegfeld than to the notion of the "book" show this team was to pioneer a few years later in "Pal Joey."

The miracle of "On Your Toes" is the way it soars above its shortcomings: virtually a plot until the last 30 minutes, only one recognizable bit number ("There's a Small Hotel") in itself an unusually hepatic lyric to have come from Larry Hart) and two extremely top-heavy Balanchine ballets that somehow have to be given pride of place at the end of Acts 1 and 2. These in turn demand a ballerina heroine (Natalia Makarova) who gets to sing not a single song, a modern-dance heroine (Nobchan McCarthy), three leading men (Nicholas Johnson, John Bennett and Tim Flavin) and another leading lady (Honor Blackman) in what must be one of the most cumbersome stage vehicles ever devised.

Yet such is the brilliance of George Abbott, the show's original director and co-author and now, at 96, still directing it as the only survivor of the original team, that "On Your Toes" becomes a seamless encyclopedia of stage dancing. The

dialogue may break a bit and the best number ("Quiet Night") may be hopelessly buried in the run-up to "Slaughter on 10th Avenue," but this is a choreographer's benefit night of dazzling appeal.

When I saw it on Broadway last year it was with a third change of cast and looking distinctly ragged. For London Abbott has put it back into sparkling shape, and Makarova dances through it like the thoroughbred she is. With Donald Sutherland's museum-faithful reconstruction of Balanchine's choreography his set pieces, "On Your Toes" is a musical about ballet for everyone who hates ballet if it lasts more than 15 minutes at a time. Makarova plays only until early September; after that, Doreen Wells.

The more inventive Alan Ayck-

bourn becomes as a stage manager, the less impressive he becomes as a dramatist. What we now have at the Greenwich is a complex summer festival of marital mishap entitled "Intimate Exchanges," in which two actors play 10 characters in eight changing versions of the basic play. The idea, based on the old "what if" notion, whereby if a woman in scene one decides to have a cigarette at a certain time of day she sets in motion a chain of events leading to death, remarriage, emigration, nervous breakdown, none of which might have happened had she given up smoking, is of course nothing new. Indeed in his "Sisterly Feelings" at the National a few years ago, Ayckbourn began to experiment with variable middle acts starting from and ending at the same fixed points.

The trouble with that plan was

that you had to sit through about four different evenings to get the complete work: now you have to sit through eight and if the first sequence is anything to go by then the problem is that on any one evening you only really seem to be getting about an eighth of a play. Given that there may well be eight different ways of writing "Intimate Exchanges," most playwrights would have discarded seven of them and given us a final draft pulling together the best of all the rewrites. Ayckbourn, not a man to waste much, is throwing all eight at his audiences and letting them decide which ones they like best.

On that basis it seems to me he should be charging an eighth of the normal box-office prices for any one evening, for though he claims in a program note that each variant is self-contained and "complete

itself," the opening sequence of scenes was something less than that. Indeed its last act consisted of a couple of extremely thin sketches bearing precious little relation to what had gone before. Of course it may well be that in the infinitely vaster scheme of things Ayckbourn has in mind, these pieces of the jigsaw puzzle will fit better. But to discover that we are going to have to spend seven more evenings at the Greenwich (or the Ambassadors, to which the whole puzzle transfers in August) in a short life and a crowded theatrical summer, 20 hours of an Ayckbourn two-hander seems a little top-heavy.

Especially as we have been here before: When the lights go up on that ill-tempered garden with the nervous breakaway and the meticulous gardener, there is the sudden realization that we are back in that endless Ayckbourn soap opera where people are going to fall apart over the middle-class conversational hurdles that stretch from kitchen catastrophe to sexual revenge.

Measuring out her lives in teaspoons (which in one spectacular well-directed scene she catapults across the set while arranging some plates), Lavinia Bertram plays all the women here while Robin Herford deals with the men. But they

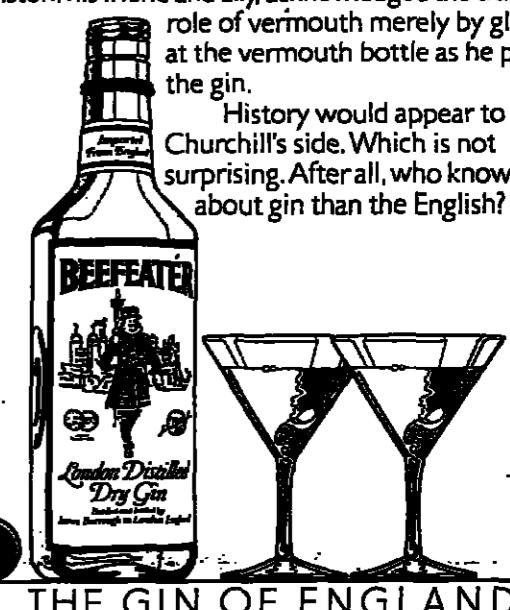
**ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL: A TALE OF TWO MARTINIS.**

Concerning affairs of state, these two great statesmen were frequently of a single mind.

But in the mixing of dry martinis, there was a parting of the ways.

FDR enjoyed his dry martini in the then traditional manner: two parts gin to one part vermouth. Sir Winston, his friend and ally, acknowledged the traditional role of vermouth merely by glancing at the vermouth bottle as he poured the gin.

History would appear to be on Churchill's side. Which is not surprising. After all, who knows more about gin than the English?



THE GIN OF ENGLAND

**Doctor, Help! We're Running Out of Book'**By Eden Ross Lipson  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — Babies today are widely understood to be aware, alert and responsive from birth, in contrast to earlier views of babies as uniformed protoplasm to be left alone between feedings.

When Dr. Penelope Leach, a British research psychologist, began work on her first book, "Babyhood," a dozen years ago, she felt from personal experience that most child-care manuals were written without any "sense of factual basis."

She said she wrote her book as a report to parents on the state of research in the growth of human beings from birth to the age of 2, and tried to explain how such knowledge can be used by parents. In it she discussed topics such as what was actually known about crying, introducing visual stimulation, devising toys, night terrors and toilet training.

The book was an immediate success. The recently revised second edition updates the research, confirming and expanding the information.

Leach, who defended her doctoral dissertation on the effects of upbringing on personality development a month before her first child was born, has taught and done research under the auspices of the British Medical Research Council, and is vice president of the British Pre-School Playgroups Association. "Your Baby and Child," her guide to development from birth to the age of 5, appeared in England in 1977. Now available in 19 languages, it has sold over 300,000 paperback copies in the United States.

The earlier books, praised by reviewers and authorities including Dr. T. Berry Brazelton, the noted Harvard University pediatrician, researcher and author, give a narrative description of the development of a young child.

Leach's new book, "The Child Care Encyclopedia," (Knopf, \$22.95) a 700-page collection of alphabetically arranged essays, is a response to letters like the one that said, "Dear Doctor, Help! We're running out of book" pleas from parents who found her use of the child's perspective and theories of the development useful, and wanted information on older children.

The section on "Accidents" for example, ranges from stings to fractures and sports injuries. Leach also discusses discipline, play, pets, death, tantrums and some problems of divorce and working mothers.

On a trip to the United States as part of a book tour, Leach was asked frequently about child abuse and teen-age suicides. Of both topics, she says, "I have no way of knowing how much media coverage makes us more aware, versus

actual increase in the phenomena." However, she adds, "With suicide we may be getting more genuine verdicts where previously coroners went to great lengths to save the family from the agony of having to live the rest of their lives knowing their child chose to end his."

Leach, who is 46, has been advised by her children in preparing the encyclopedia: they reviewed the sympathetic 50-page section on adolescence with particular care.

Arriving for an interview wearing a floral-print dress and touting a bulging shoulder bag, the author resembles one of novelist Barbara Pym's "excellent women." Animated and droll in conversation, Penelope Leach exudes competence.

If her books, as she says, are "for the moments when love is impossible, for those moments when love is absent — the seventh time that night you've been woken up and you wonder, 'Is it mine or do all babies behave like this?'" they are also "for parents who are doing a smashing job and need to be told of whom I am one."

She added: "This book couldn't have been written by either than a working mother. If my books are empantrizing it is not because I made an effort but because I am not — I'm in there, too."

"We are so quick to dismiss babies and children because they are young, but a little child's relation to his mother is not different, it is love." That applies not only to the very young, she feels. "I really feel emotional writing about adolescent acne," she said. "If I were covered with acne, with awful pustules and pimples and scabs, it would be horrible and I would be seeing doctors and specialists. But if you are 14 people just say, 'There, there, it will pass.'

Leach believes it is "much easier to be a girl than a boy, a woman than a man, than a man."

"We have put our males in a win situation," she said. "We must move to accept the idea that two parents and one or two children are an easier equation than one parent and one or two children." But, she adds, "I resent on behalf of males that they are screamed at to do what they are not permitted to do."

In raising children of either sex "it is important to offer them reality — about race, about sex, about generations," she said. "We are different. But we must stress again and again that there is a difference between difference and inequality."

—By Eden Ross Lipson

Editorial page editor

of The New York Times

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Agricole Sees Decline in Profit for '84**

By Axel Krause

*International Herald Tribune*  
PARIS — Credit Agricole, France's largest cooperative bank, expects to report a drop in the total of its 1984 assets and earnings from last year's levels, Jacques Bonnot, managing director, said today.

Mr. Bonnot and other bank executives said a major reason for the drop was a slowing down in lending to French farmers and agriculturists. Those sectors account for 30 percent and 12 percent, respectively, of the bank's lending.

Executives also cited France's rural housing market, particularly in rural areas, which accounts for about 40 percent of the bank's activity.

Growth in assets this year will average 10 to 12 percent from the 33 total of 753.03 billion francs (\$9.3 billion), which ranked it as France's second-largest bank, just behind state-owned Banque Nationale de Paris. Last year, Credit Agricole's assets grew by 13.7 percent from the 1982 total of 662.45 billion francs.

Net income this year is expected to fall to "somewhere between" last year's 1.61 billion francs and 1982's 1.14 billion francs, Mr. Bonnot said.

He said 1984 was shaping up as difficult again, partly because of falling farm incomes caused by economic growth generally, government restrictions on credit, and a major role in slowing bank lending, executives said.

Uncertainties about reforms in European Community's agricultural policy, which were expected to lead to cutbacks in investments by French farmers, also have had a role in slowing the lending rate, bank executives said. Last year, total loans to customers rose 8 percent to 428.52 billion francs.

Slighter growth in assets, however, came from interbank operations, which in 1983 rose 22.3 percent to 212.82 billion francs from 1982 level.

As part of its international expansion, the bank plans to open a branch in Hong Kong.

**Levi Strauss Net Falls 85%; Company to Close 9 Plants***The Associated Press*

SAN JOSE, California — Levi Strauss & Co. said Tuesday that its second-quarter profit fell 85 percent and identified nine plants employing 2,500 people which it plans to close over the next year.

The apparel maker, which had said in May that it expected the profit decline and planned to close about 10 percent of its facilities, blamed higher production, advertising and fabric costs, and a strong dollar for the fall in earnings.

Net plunged to \$6.4 million, or 17 cents a share, in the three months ended May 27, from \$43.1 million, or \$1.02 a share, a year earlier. Sales slipped 1 percent to \$659.8 million, from \$664.9 million.

For the first six months of its fiscal year, the company posted a profit of \$17.2 million, or 43 cents a share, down 78 percent from \$78.2 million, or \$1.86 a share, a year ago. Sales fell 5 percent to \$1.19 billion from \$1.24 billion a year ago.

Robert D. Haas, president and chief executive officer, said the earnings decline also reflected a special \$24.5-million charge for facilities closings and business consolidation costs.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Kodak Co. introduced a high-speed microfilm and a retrieval terminal capable of finding one microfilm image from among 10,000 or more in seconds.

ITT Corp. has cut the prices on its Xtra personal computer by up to 24 percent to remain competitive with International Business Machines Corp. Tom Payne, ITT's systems division president, said the price of ITT's entry level Xtra has been cut to \$1,895 from \$2,499.

Mercantile House PLC said that its stake in the discount house of Jessel, Toyneb and Gillett PLC is now 29.1 percent of ordinary shares and 80.1 percent of preference shares. On Friday, Mercantile raised its offer to three Mercantile ordinary shares and £1.50 (\$2.05) for every 10 Jessel Toyneb ordinary shares.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. said Tuesday that it has completed proce-

dures for its takeover of BanCal Tri-State Corp., owner of Bank of California. A Mitsubishi spokesman said Mitsubishi paid \$282 million for the holding company. Bank of California is the eighth-largest California bank, with 20 branches in California, Oregon and Washington, he said.

Nigata Engineering Co. and Tamimi & Fouad Nigata Co., a San-di-Japanese joint venture, have won an order from Arabian American Oil Co. for a plant to desalinate and despatch crude oil wells, Nigata Engineering said in a statement Tuesday. Industry sources estimated the price at more than \$100 million.

Raytheon Co. said Tuesday that it had agreed in principle to sell substantially all the assets of its Raytheon Data Systems division to Telex Corp.'s Telex Computer Products Inc. for more than \$200 million in cash and notes.

although they may have participated in the forfaiting market before they were forced to reschedule their debts. "We're not a government, we have shareholders," Mr. Heim says.

One indication that things are all right is that most of the forfaiting houses are still in business, despite the avalanche of reschedulings by debtor nations. There are several explanations for this. One is that forfaiting paper in some cases — those of Argentina's and Mexico's Midland Bank Avail transactions, for example — have not been included in the nations' reschedulings of debts to international banks.

Another explanation may be that the importers need spare parts and want to maintain a good relationship with the exporter. Often the importer doesn't know the exporter has sold his credit to a bank.

It is difficult to assess whether the banks and forfaiters have had a good track record in getting their money back. "Forfaiting paper in general did suffer in the reschedulings the way a bank is."

The more skillful exporters that cost to the importers through the price," says Mr. Pretelle of Hungarian Bank International. Mr. Guild of Midland Bank also maintains that "concessions [the subsidized rates offered by government agencies] are getting closer to market rates anyway." A forfaiter with Finanz AG, Job Heim, contends that "concerning the risk is covered, I don't think it's expensive."

Unlike government export finance, which is usually medium to long term, the forfaiting market tends to be very flexible in terms of what it will accept. Banks and forfaiters will take promissory notes with maturities anywhere in six months to 10 years ahead, forfaiters say, they are better in assessing risks in dealing with countries than government export finance agencies would be. All nations going through reschedulings, for example, Brazil and Yugoslavia, are usually off their lists,

although they may have participated in the forfaiting market before they were forced to reschedule their debts. "We're not a government, we have shareholders," Mr. Heim says.

To sell their paper, exporters can either go to a bank or to a forfaiting house. These houses backed by a bank are usually considered safer. "It's a hell of a risk for an exporter to place a \$50-million note with a broker," says one forfaiter.

"The broker has to be able to sell it off, he may be let down, then what does he do? He's not in the asset business the way a bank is."

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**Second Act Opens on BAe Merger Talks***(Continued from Page 9)*

Weinstock had approached Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of BAe, to discuss "some form of collaboration."

After the announcement, BAe stock was up almost 15 percent on one stage, lifting the market valuation of the company to more than \$1 billion. (It had a pre-tax profit of \$113.2 million last year on sales of \$3.17 billion.)

GEC's shares also rose more than 12 percent.

Even Thom's depressed shares climbed as a feeling grew that it would be kept from making a take-over its stockholders might regret.

New interest swept the City last week when Sir Austin announced that BAe was rejecting Thom's proposed share swap, which would have valued BAe at \$5.68 a share, or almost \$1.14 billion.

Sir Austin's argument that the two companies were too different did not rule out GEC as a possible partner.

Amsterdam's Rotterdam Bank NV

has named H. Heemskerk a general manager in the Amsterdam head office, responsible for the international commercial banking division.

R. van der Borch of Verwoerde will become general manager of Amro's London branch, succeeding Mr. Heemskerk.

Mr. van der Borch previously was based in Sydney as managing director of Amro Australia Ltd. He will be succeeded in that post by W.J. de Brauw, who was manager of the bank's international and corporate banking secretariat in Amsterdam.

Société Générale Bank Ltd., the London-based merchant banking arm of Société Générale in Paris, has named Jerry Schor-Kaminski a director. He continues as head of the London bank's international equity dealing and investment division.

Avon said it had retained the investment banking firm Morgan Stanley & Co. to help select a buyer for the jewelry store.

Hicks B. Waldron, Avon's chairman and chief executive officer, said that more than 25 companies and individuals had indicated an interest in buying Tiffany.

Bank of Bilbao has taken over

the Swiss financial company Giard Zurich AG from Mellon National Corp. It will be seeking a banking license and will operate under the new name of Banco de Bilbao Schweiz AG. Harry Bopp

will serve as general manager.

International Commercial Bank

**Schroders Names Chief Chairman**

Schroders PLC will move up two of its top executives to run the London-based bank when its current chairman, the Earl of Airlie, takes up the appointment of lord chamberlain of Queen Elizabeth II's household Dec. 1.

G.W. Mallinckrodt, 53, has been appointed to succeed him as chairman. Mr. Mallinckrodt will also represent Den norske Creditbank, Nordic Bank's parent. Previously, Mr. Mallinckrodt was in the petroleum department of Den norske Creditbank in Oslo and Houston. In his new post, Mr. Evansen will concentrate on project finance.

Kuwait Petroleum International Ltd., London, has named Cristiano Raminelli manager, planning and projects. Mr. Raminelli previously supply manager of Esso Italia in Rome, succeeds Hans van Weelden. (Hans van Weelden) who was appointed manager of the Europort refinery in the Netherlands.

Citibank has named Francois Degas head of the corporate banking group in Paris, after a seven-year stint at the bank's New York head office in the petroleum department. He succeeds John Hertz, who will join the bank's international banking system center in Aberdeen as

chief product manager, responsible for funds trading activities. Formerly, Mr. Hyde was operations officer in Bank of America's Taipei branch.

ITT Corp. has elected Lawrence S. Eagleburger, former U.S. secretary of state for political affairs, to its board.

**Head of Daewoo Gets Worldwide Business Award**

The chairman of South Korea's Daewoo Group, Woo-Choong Kim, was presented the International Business Award of the International Chamber of Commerce on Monday.

The citation was conferred in Stockholm by Sweden's King Carl XVI Gustaf.

In receiving the award, Mr. Kim said that the occasion was "momentous for Daewoo and Korea" because it gave "worldwide recognition to Korea's entry onto the international economy."

The award, given triennially, goes to "an entrepreneur who has contributed to the idea of free enterprise by either creating or developing his own company."

Mr. Kim, 47, founded Daewoo in 1967 and developed

the Daewoo Group into a \$6-billion group of companies in 17 years.

Daewoo, the youngest of Korea's large business groups, has operations in trading, construction, shipbuilding, heavy industries, automotive manufacture, electronics and telecommunications, chemicals and finance.

chief product manager, responsible for funds trading activities. Formerly, Mr. Hyde was operations officer in Bank of America's Taipei branch.

Bank of America has appointed William Hyde operations officer and area administrator for its Hong Kong area office, which includes Hong Kong, China and Taiwan.

ITT Corp. has elected Lawrence S. Eagleburger, former U.S. secretary of state for political affairs, to its board.

— BRENDA HAGERTY in London

**LONG ON RESOURCES. SHORT ON RED TAPE.***'That's the difference'*

Next time you're involved in financing an overseas operation, don't make any major decisions before talking to Standard Chartered Bank.

You'll find we can save you valuable time, because as the UK's largest independent international bank, with an established reputation in the Eurocurrency markets, we're likely to have the resources to handle projects of any size and complexity.

Because we have branches in over 60 countries, you'll find us unusually helpful when it comes to providing local or multicurrency finance.

And you'll find some very definite advantages in

the fact that our 1900 branches provide an integrated system that specializes in working with the speed, accuracy and efficiency that international projects or contracts demand, if the opportunities are to outweigh the problems.

In fact, since we can offer everything from currency dealing (in 55 currencies, through 18

locations around the world), through leasing, trade finance and cash transmission, to merchant banking services in eight financial centres, you may well discover that Standard Chartered can make all the difference to your ability to do profitable international business.

That's a difference worth hearing about. Call us soon.

# Standard Chartered

**Direct banking, worldwide**

Standard Chartered Bank PLC Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 7AB.

**EXPORTERS TURN TO FORFAITING TO CUT RISKS***(Continued from Page 9)*

they would have to pay 6.5 percent the same in the forfaiting market.

Unlike the subsidized rates offered by government agencies, the cost in the forfaiting market, the bank or forfaiting house, to pay the difference between below-market rate may have ended the importer to beat the spot price and the market rate. Most forfaiters contend that there are ways to reduce the cost of default.

The more skillful exporters that cost to the importers through the price," says Mr. Pretelle of Hungarian Bank International. Mr. Guild of Midland Bank also maintains that "concessions [the subsidized rates offered by government agencies] are getting closer to market rates anyway." A forfaiter with Finanz AG, Job Heim, contends that "concerning the risk is covered, I don't think it's expensive."

Unlike government export finance, which is usually medium to long term, the forfaiting market tends to be very flexible in terms of what it will accept. Banks and forfaiters will take promissory notes with maturities anywhere in six months to 10 years ahead, forfaiters say, they are better in assessing risks in dealing with countries than government export finance agencies would be. All nations going through reschedulings, for example, Brazil and Yugoslavia, are usually off their lists,

although they may have participated in the forfaiting market before they were forced to reschedule their debts. "We're not a government, we have shareholders," Mr. Heim says.

To sell their paper, exporters can either go to a bank or to a forfaiting house. These houses backed by a bank are usually considered safer. "It's a hell of a risk for an exporter to place a \$50-million note with a broker," says one forfaiter.

"The broker has to be able to sell it off, he may be let down, then what does he do? He's not in the asset business the way a bank is."

It is difficult to assess whether the banks and forfaiters have had a good track record in getting their money back. "Forfaiting paper in general did suffer in the reschedulings the way a bank is."

The importers need spare parts and want to maintain a good relationship with the exporter. Often the importer doesn't know the exporter has sold his credit to a bank.

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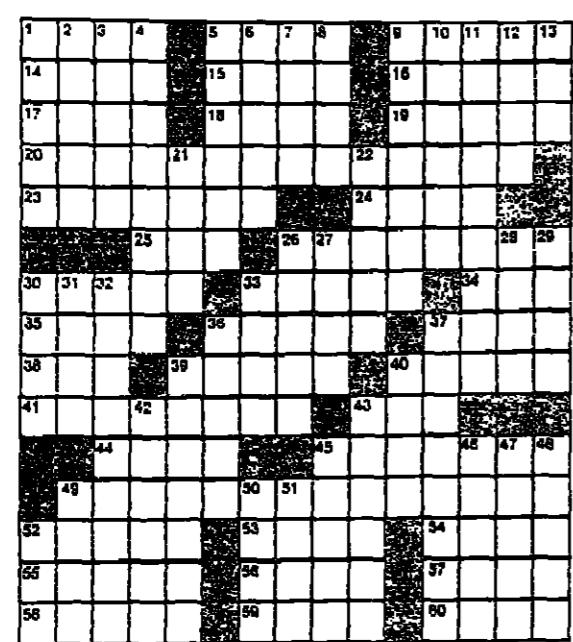
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**ACROSS**

- 1 Prove
- 5 Chevet
- 9 Atlas
- 11 amplification
- 14 Event for Edwin Moses
- 15 Indefinite years
- 16 Peterman's material
- 17 Press
- 18 Inlets
- 19 Fragment
- 20 River duck
- 23 True copy
- 24 A side of the Big Apple
- 25 Irdisposed
- 26 Flips
- 30 Design
- 33 Canceled, as fruit
- 34 Obtain
- 35 Finnish poem
- 36 Find fault
- 37 Collier's milieu
- 38 Lyric poem
- 39 Dowdy woman
- 40 Shakespeare contemporary
- 41 Embenze
- 43 Eastern Church chalice
- 44 Haul
- 45 Relative of a tummy ache

**DOWN**

- 1 Social group
- 2 Noblemen
- 3 Kit Carson was one
- 4 Largest of the Canary Islands
- 5 Antenna
- 6 Sharp end
- 7 Knot
- 8 Being: Lat.
- 9 Preside at an inauguration
- 10 Most precise
- 11 Part of SAC
- 12 Pertaining to a name
- 13 Acme
- 21 Strip of shoe leather
- 22 Dice cast called "snake eyes"
- 26 Blaze
- 27 Illuminant
- 28 City that's a one on reflection
- 29 Goldwyn protégée
- 30 Let fall
- 31 Boorish
- 32 Pertaining to a short account
- 33 Surfet
- 36 Muscular strength
- 37 "Naughty"
- 39 Threshed or threshed
- 40 Vassar product
- 42 Suave
- 43 Victoria's consort
- 45 Empty railroad car
- 46 Card for a Cassandra
- 47 River in France
- 48 Dutch genre painter
- 49 Descartes
- 50 Rifles
- 51 Fourth of HOMES
- 52 Prefix with day or night

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malostka.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

"YEAH, WE KNOW YOU PLAYED BASEBALL WHEN YOU WERE A LITTLE KID... BUT WHAT'S A VACANT LOT?"

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Use these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**BYRIN** **DIXEO**

**REPHOG** **FEYGIF**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: **\_\_\_\_\_**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday 5 | **Jumbles, GRIME, DERBY, UNEASY, OCCULT**

Answer: What people often do at the beauty parlor—**CURL UP & DYE**

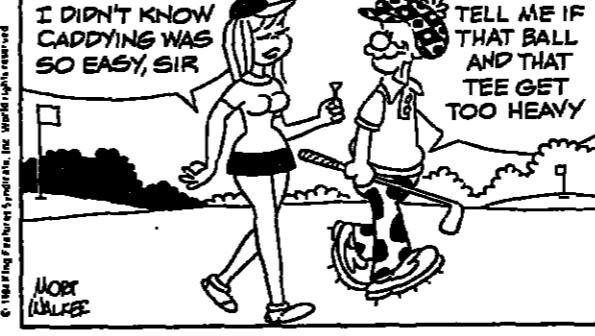
**WEATHER****EUROPE****ASIA****MIDDLE EAST****OCEANIA****WEATHER****PEANUTS**

Dear Marcie, Here is a picture of me in Paris with the Eiffel Tower in the background.



I don't remember studying about the Eiffel Tower in school, do you? Love, Sally

SHE DOESN'T REMEMBER BECAUSE SHE WAS ASLEEP!

**BLONDIE****BEETLE BAILEY****ANDY CAPP****WIZARD OF ID****DEXTER'S LABORATORY**

I've rented a coach and driver to take us to the ball

ISN'T THAT EXPENSIVE?

IT'S HALF THE PRICE OF A DWI

**REX MORGAN****GARFIELD****Canadian Stock Markets**

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

**Toronto**

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
500 Atb Price	517	512	517	+1
200 Arctech Inc	525	520	525	+1
300 Atl Nat	510	504	504	-36
100 Atlantic St	510	504	504	-36
7500 Bell N	510	504	504	-36
20000 Bellante R	500	488	488	-12
90000 Bellerive	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCP	500	488	488	-12
150000 BCP	500	488	488	-12
100 Brunette	500	488	488	-12
215000 BCB B I	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB B II	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB C	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB D	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB E	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB F	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB G	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB H	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB I	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB J	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB K	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB L	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB M	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB N	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB O	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB P	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB Q	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB R	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB S	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB T	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB U	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB V	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB W	500	488	488	-12
100000 BCB X	500	488	488	-12
1222 CCA Int'l	517	512	512	-1
14000 CFC Int'l C	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison B I	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison B II	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison C	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison D	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison E	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison F	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison G	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison H	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison I	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison J	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison K	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison L	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison M	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison N	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison O	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison P	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison Q	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison R	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison S	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison T	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison U	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison V	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison W	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison X	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison Y	517	512	512	-1
14000 Denison Z	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l C	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l D	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l E	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l F	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l G	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l H	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l I	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l J	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l K	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l L	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l M	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l N	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l O	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l P	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l Q	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l R	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l S	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l T	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l U	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l V	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l W	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l X	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l Y	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l Z	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l A	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l B	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l C	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l D	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l E	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l F	517	512	512	-1
14000 ECA Int'l G	517</			

# The 1984 International Herald Tribune Audience Survey

A message to our readers from Lee W. Huelmer, Publisher.

The International Herald Tribune is unique in being a worldwide newspaper, with more than 153,000 copies sold each day in 164 countries. But this international distribution also presents us with a unique problem: how can we learn about our readers, their interests and characteristics?

We need to know about you. Whether you are a regular reader or someone who is seeing the paper for the first time—whether you are traveling or at home—whether you are reading in an office or a cafe or an airplane—we very much need your help, right now, in order to give an accurate picture to our editors and to advertisers.

Won't you please take a few minutes to complete this confidential questionnaire and return it to Research Services Limited, the independent, London-based organization which conducts the survey for us? If you are rushed, won't you at least pull out this page and save it until a moment is available to you?

You can return the questionnaire either using the folding instructions on the reverse or your own envelope. As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation of one U.S. dollar for each participant. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published in September.

This audience research is extremely important to us—and we earnestly hope for your cooperation.

With our warmest thanks,

Please indicate which charity you prefer:

- CANCER RESEARCH
- UNICEF
- INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

## Your Reading

### 1. Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

- |                              |                          |                     |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Postal subscription: At home | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hotel delivered     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Postal subscription: At work | <input type="checkbox"/> | Bought at newsstand | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Home delivered               | <input type="checkbox"/> | Airplane            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Office delivered             | <input type="checkbox"/> | Elsewhere           | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### 2. How often do you usually read or look at the International Herald Tribune?

- |                 |                          |                             |                          |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 5-6 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> | Less often than once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3-4 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> | First time reader           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 1-2 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> | Only see when traveling     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### 3. How many other people (including household and/or business colleagues) usually read your copy of the IHT?

- |       |                          |  |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| One   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Four or more                           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Two   | <input type="checkbox"/> | No-one else                            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Three | <input type="checkbox"/> | More than one, but don't know how many | <input type="checkbox"/> |

*We will pass to the editors (anonymously of course) any comments you wish to make about the IHT. Space is provided on the reverse side. But first may we ask you to complete the rest of this page?*

## International Communications & Travel

### 4. Approximately how many times in the last month in your business or professional capacity have you...

Made or received any international telephone calls:

- None
- Once
- 2-4 times
- 5-10 times
- 11+ times

Made or received telephone calls to/from North America:

- None
- Once
- 2-4 times
- 5-10 times
- 11+ times

Sent or received international telexes or facsimiles:

- None
- Once
- 2-4 times
- 5-10 times
- 11+ times

Freighted or couriered documents internationally:

- None
- Once
- 2-4 times
- 5-10 times
- 11+ times

### 5. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken during the last 12 months?

- |      |                          |     |                          |      |                          |       |                          |     |                          |
|------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| None | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1-5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6-11 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12-24 | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25+ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|

### 6. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the last 12 months?

- |                    |                          |                    |                          |                 |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Australia/N.Z.     | <input type="checkbox"/> | U.S.A. East Coast  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Singapore       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rep. South Africa  | <input type="checkbox"/> | U.S.A. West Coast  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hong Kong       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Africa             | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other U.S.A.       | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other S.E. Asia | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Central/S. America | <input type="checkbox"/> | European countries | <input type="checkbox"/> | Gulf States     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Canada             | <input type="checkbox"/> | Japan              | <input type="checkbox"/> | Saudi Arabia    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Arab States  |                          |                    |                          |                 |                          |

Any other destinations  
(Write in)

7. Which class of air travel do you normally use on business trips a) for long trips (*over four hours*) and b) for short trips (*up to four hours*)?

	Long trips (over 4 hours)	Short trips (under 4 hours)
First class	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business class or equivalent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Full fare economy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Your Business Life

### 8. Do you work in an establishment employing five people or more?

Yes  Go to Q. 9      No

If no, are you...

a) Otherwise employed  Write in occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
Or b) Not in employment (check appropriate box below).

Retired	<input type="checkbox"/>	Housewife	<input type="checkbox"/>
Student	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you have checked a or b above, continue on with Q. 14.

9. How many people are there in the establishment in which you work, including yourself? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address).

5-9	<input type="checkbox"/>	100-999	<input type="checkbox"/>
10-49	<input type="checkbox"/>	1,000-4,999	<input type="checkbox"/>
50-99	<input type="checkbox"/>	5,000+	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 10. What is your company's principal activity?

Agriculture/Forestry/ Fisheries/Mining	<input type="checkbox"/>	Banking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil Industries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Engineering/Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stockbroking/Investments	<input type="checkbox"/>
Computers/Data Processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Management Consultancy/ Accounting Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumer Goods Manufact.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Financial Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Advertising/PR/Publishing/ Broadcasting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal or Medical Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Distribution, Wholesale/ Retail, Imports/Exports	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation/Tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arts, Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government/Civil Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Business or Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Armed Forces/Police	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

(Write in)

### 11. What is your job title or position?

Proprietor/Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chairman/President	<input type="checkbox"/>	Executive Staff	<input type="checkbox"/>
Managing Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clerical	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Check box and write in title

### 12a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? (Check all which apply).

Domestic Banking Relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portfolio/Pension Fund	<input type="checkbox"/>
International Banking Relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Management	<input type="checkbox"/>
Corporate Finance/ Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management	<input type="checkbox"/>

None of these

### 12b. For which of the following goods and services are you part of the Management team which is usually responsible for company decision-making? (For each category listed, check level of involvement).

Computer and Office Equipment	Responsible	Not responsible	Not relevant to company
Computers: Main frame (\$25,000+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minis (\$10,000-25,000)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Micros (under \$10,000)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Terminals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Software purchase/Bureau selection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office Photocopies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facsimile Equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Word Processors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone Systems/Switchboards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Network Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Telecommunication Equip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Goods and Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Company Cars	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Aircraft and related equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Premises/ Industrial Site Selection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant/Plant equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientific instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conference, Exhibition/ Trade Fair Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advertising/Marketing Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Recruitment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 1

RESEARCH SERVICES LTD.

Station House, Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex, HA8 6DE England. Telephone: 01-903 1388 Telex: 823755.

6th June 1984

Mr. Lee Huebner,  
International Herald Tribune  
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle  
92200 Neuilly sur Seine  
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1984 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

We will supply the overall results of the survey to you for publication in the IHT in September 1984.

With best wishes

~~Yours sincerely~~

Dawn Mitchell

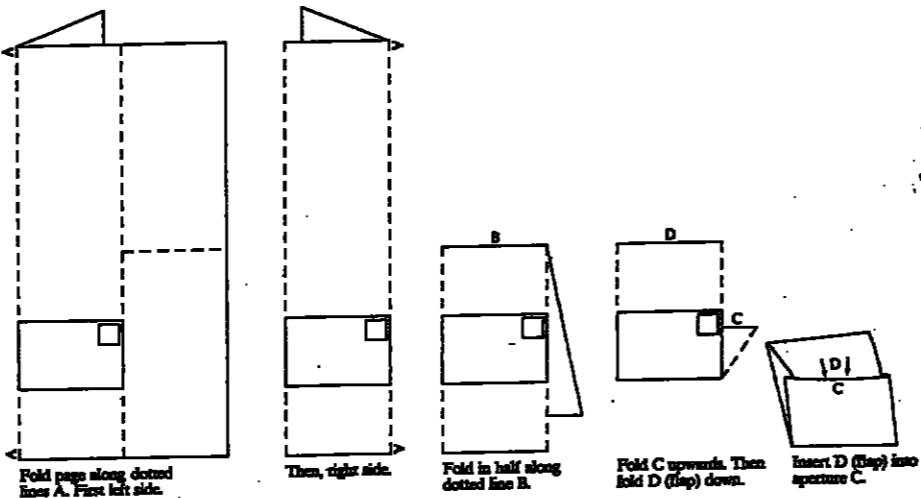
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## OBSERVER

## The Denizen Problem

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — In New York we have an ambitious plan for upgrading the Times Square neighborhood. This used to be known as "The Crossroads of the World," but now, unhappily, it has become a neighborhood that has denizens.

How, you may ask, do denizens differ from people who frequent other neighborhoods? Simple: Denizens are the kind of people who do not get insulted when called "denizens."

Imagine yourself a gossip writer of the golden age when Noel Coward, strolling the Great White Way toward 42d Street, bumped into Anna May Wong and Lupe Velez. Would you have written about the chance encounter of three denizens of the Crossroads of the World? Of course not.

If it had been Al Capone, though, bumping into Leg Diamond there at the Crossroads of the World, you would have written, "Two famed denizens of the underworld exchanged greetings," and so on, and neither Capone nor Diamond would have taken it amiss, for such men never expected to be called anything but "denizens of the underworld." They were proud of their denizenship.

If you had called them anything else — say, "habitues of the underworld" — they might have sent men with blackjack to inquire if you were trying to be witty at their expense.

All right, back to the big project for upgrading Times Square, the Crossroads of the World. As the above discussion suggests, no neighborhood can be upgraded as long as it is full of denizens.

This obviously holds true for the Crossroads of the World too, so planners of the upgrading intend to move the denizens out and see that their haunts are replaced by banks and airline offices.

Have I mentioned that denizens always create an extraordinary number of haunts? Let three denizens infiltrate a neighborhood that's been free of denizen infestation for years and within a week six haunts will spring up.

Naturally, the Times Square neighborhood is packed with these odious haunts. When they are

knocked down and replaced by banks and airline offices, professional upgraders believe, the denizens will abandon the Times Square area, since haunts are as indispensable to a denizen as wood is to a termite.

The trouble is, the upgrading program doesn't include provisions for happily relocating the Times Square denizens to suitable neighborhoods. Here is one of the most exasperating faults of the upgrading profession — its infuriating indifference to denizen disposal.

Look: Suppose you go searching for the Crossroads of the World, but all you see is a mass of denizens and their foul haunts. What do you say? You say, "We need a place to move these low-lifers up to Rochester or out to Staten Island, after which we can burn all these haunts and erect banks and airline offices so the sidewalks will be empty every day after 4 P.M. and all day long on weekends."

Isn't this the sensible approach to neighborhood upgrading? Professional upgraders don't think so. They say, put up the banks and airline offices, and the denizens will remove themselves.

You bet they will. They will move themselves right into my neighborhood probably, and start nailing up haunts, so that a few months later, when I go to the local movie house, a newspaper reporter doing a story on rotten neighborhoods will describe me as a denizen idling away time in movie lines.

Oh sure, neighborhood upgraders will eventually get around to redoing my neighborhood with banks and airline offices, and that's great, especially for people who like to live in banks and buy a ticket to Nairobi fast. But while waiting for such blessings, why must my neighborhood be encroached upon by a migrant small-criminal-enterprise community uprooted from Times Square where it has been thriving contentedly?

Of course, maybe they won't head for my neighborhood. Maybe the denizens will move into yours rather than mine. Tough luck, friend, but as they say in the neighborhood-upgrading game, think of how happy you'll be with all those new banks and airline offices to choose from.

New York Times Service

By Stephen Farber

New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — The green paint on the house is peeling, the lawn consists of little but patches of dried brown weeds; the fence that once surrounded the backyard lies broken on the ground. This house in Pacoima — a depressed working-class neighborhood north of Los Angeles — is obviously a long way from Farrah Fawcett's usual habitats.

But in the movie she is shooting for NBC-TV, "The Burning Bed," Fawcett plays a part totally unlike the glamorous roles for which she is known. Based on a book by Faith McNulty, the film is a dramatization of the true story of Francine Hughes, a battered wife who killed her brutal former husband, was tried and was acquitted by reason of temporary insanity.

One of the show's executive producers, Jon Avnet, says, "When we bought the book, we knew that Farrah was interested in playing the part, and we talked to her about it. We told her it would mean working with no makeup, going completely against her image, and she was willing." The show's director, Robert Greenwald, adds, "Farrah has pushed herself to the limit. She's wanted to make this as gritty as possible."

The first order of business was to tarnish her physical beauty, and she has gamely gone along with the plan. Much of the job of reshaping Farrah Fawcett's face fell to the makeup artist Fred Blau, who has known the actress since he worked on her first film, "Myra Breckinridge," in 1970. "Her features are absolutely perfect," Blau notes. "To disfigure her face is difficult for me. It's like putting your foot through a Rembrandt."

Among his techniques have been blackening the actress's eyes; creating bruises on her cheeks, neck and arms, and adding a fake, crooked tooth to her mouth "to take away from her Pepto-bismol smile," in Blau's words. "This is not as severe as the makeup on De Niro in 'Raging Bull,' but it's similar," he says.

The makeup is only the first step in a more complete transformation that the actress hopes to achieve. Filming a climactic fight scene with her husband (played by Paul Le Mat), Fawcett looks gaunt and bedraggled, and she approaches the confrontation with unmistakable intensity. Between shots, Fawcett pauses for a moment and comments, "This is the scene that leads up to her killing her husband. I know where it's going, and it's starting to get to me. I'm feeling very sick."

The film crew has taken over a house in Pacoima that is probably not unlike the house in Michigan where the actual story took place. Greenwald felt it was important to shoot in a real house rather than on a studio set because, as he says, "working in these cramped surroundings with 40 technicians adds to the sense of claustrophobia that I wanted."

There have been some unexpected disadvantages to filming on location, however. The company did not learn until shooting had already begun that the next-door neighbors kept 10 peacocks in their backyard, and the squawking of the birds started to interfere with the sound recording.

Greenwald had seen Fawcett when she was starring in "Extremities" off-Broadway — another grueling role in which she played a woman who retaliates against a rapist — and he believed that she had the dramatic ability to tackle this demanding part. To prepare for the role, Fawcett and the director visited several shelters for battered wives and sat in on group therapy sessions with the victims. Le Mat also attended similar meetings with men who had been the assailants in these relationships. "Hardly a day goes by when we don't refer to something we observed in those sessions," Greenwald reports. "They helped all of us to understand the dynamics of these relationships."

Before beginning to shoot, Greenwald insisted on two weeks of rehearsals with Fawcett and Le



Farrah Fawcett: Putting a foot through a Rembrandt.

Mat — far longer than the usual rehearsal time for a television movie. Once shooting began, Greenwald used some unconventional techniques to build emotional intensity, and Fawcett cooperated. For a scene in which Francine's husband locks her in a closet, Greenwald locked Fawcett in a closet for half an hour before beginning to shoot the scene. When she was filming the courtroom scenes, Fawcett sat in the same hard-backed chair for four hours at a time, and Greenwald feels that the strain and exhaustion she felt strengthened her performance.

"The Burning Bed" tells the story of Francine Hughes, a mother of four children who lived intermittently with her husband for 14 years, including after a divorce. In 1977, after enduring a series of vicious beatings, she set him afire while he slept. It is scheduled to be shown next October during National Domestic Violence Week.

Greenwald hopes that the film will illuminate rather than exploit the problem it addresses. He says: "I tell the actors that we're looking at the dark side of the myth of our culture. I don't think this is just the story of a miserable cretin beating his wife. I hope people will recognize aspects of their own relationships what can happen whenever there is a power imbalance and when women feel they have limited options and little or no self-esteem."

Greenwald concedes that some of his colleagues were dubious when they learned that Fawcett would be attempting such a dramatic change of pace from some of her cotton-candy roles. But he has ignored the skeptics, admitting, "I like challenges."

## Courtroom Scene

*Julianna Hastings of United Press International, after seeing a preview of part of the film, wrote:*

Viewers who know Fawcett only as the toothy detective of "Charlie's Angels" or the babied blonde heiress of "Murder in Texas" will be surprised at the scene in which she plays Francine on the witness stand.

Her hair pulled back tight, her face tear-streaked and haggard, Fawcett's performance is

spellbinding.

## PEOPLE

## A Wedding for Reagan

President Ronald Reagan, who has disagreed with daughter Patti Davis about Vietnam, marriage and her live-in affair with a rock 'n' roll star, will give her away during a traditional ceremony when she marries her yoga instructor Aug. 14. Davis, 31, will marry Paul Goldley, 25, who has been seeing for more than a year in a late-afternoon garden wedding at the Hotel Bel-Air in Los Angeles.

The artist Jamie Wyeth, scion of the United States' famous painting family, opened a show at the Portland, Maine, Museum of Art Monday and said having a renowned painter-father is a mixed blessing. "It has its benefits — clearly, there's an accessibility," said Wyeth, 38, son of Andrew Wyeth, who is considered one of the United States' greatest living artists. "You get to meet people and doors are open that otherwise might not have been open. But there's the great drawback of your work being endlessly compared to your father's." But Wyeth said he doesn't let the comparisons with his 66-year-old father bother him. "That's just baggage," he said of the comparisons with his father, who perhaps is best known for his work "Christina's World" depicting a young girl amid a sea of wheat. "It really affects me little once I close the door of my studio — the baggage stays outside the door. I think a lot of people think of the name 'Wyeth' and they think of open fields and weathered barns. But I never painted a weathered barn — people just get conditioned." Wyeth, whose 32-painting show features a wide variety of works, including portraits of John Kennedy and the pop artist Andy Warhol, along with rustic outdoor scenes and pictures of animals, said he is never satisfied with his art and is nervous about shows. "You're sort of standing there naked," he said of the shows.

Seven-year-old Stomie Jones, who received a double heart and liver transplant in February, returned home from a Dallas hospital. She spent most of the past nine months in Dallas and Pittsburgh hospitals in pre-operation procedures and recuperation.

Alberts Gay, 69, the mother of the slain soul singer Marvin Gaye, filed suit Monday to end her 48-year marriage, citing irreconcilable differences as the reason for the divorce. The Los Angeles Superior Court petition, filed jointly after the couple separated April 1, the day Marvin Gaye Sr. was arrested for shooting his son to death during a family argument. The entertainer, added in "e" to his professional name, Gay, 71, has been judged mentally incompetent to stand trial.

## Farrah Fawcett Builds a Battered Image

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